The New-York Times.

VOL. X.—NO. 2894. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

Progress of the Rebellion in South Carolina.

Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney Occupied by the State Troops.

The Palmetto Flag Flying from the Custom-house and Post-office.

TROOPS CONCENTRATING AT CHARLESTON

Highly Important from the Federal Capital.

The South Carolina Commissioners Demand the Evacuation of Fort Sumter.

What is Thought of Major Anderson's Movement.

Action of the House Special Committee.

A Caucus of Members from the Border States.

A COMPROMISE PROBABLE.

THE OCCUPATION OF FORT MOULTRIE AND CASTLE PINCKNEY.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Dec. 28.

The Palmetto flag was raised early yesterday afternoon over the Custom-house and Post-office.

At 5 o'clock last evening the Palmetto flag was raised at Castle Pinckney.

A large military force went over last night to take possession of Fort Moultrie.

Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney were taken possession of by the South Carolina military last evening.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Dec. 28.

Capt. HUMPHREYS still holds possession of the Arsenal.

Castle Pinckney and Fort Moultrie are occupied by the State troops, under the instructions of the Governor of the State, to hold peaceable possession of these forts, and for the purpose of protecting the Government property.

Castle Pinckney and Fort Moultrie were held by about twelve men, who peaceably surrendered. There was no collision. None was anticipated when the troops left the city to garrison these forts.

The excitement is subsiding.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 28.

It is generally understood that the telegraph office at Charleston was in the hands of the citizens of that place last night, and that nothing excepting what they chose was allowed to be sent until this morning about 10 o'clock.

Mr. HOLT, the Postmaster-General, has sent orders to the Sub-Treasurer at Charleston to remit all the balance—$35,000, on the Post-office account—in his possession, immediately, to the credit of that Department. If this order is not complied with at once, he will demand of the Federal Government to enforce his orders. He is also determined, as before suggested, to suppress mail matter to and from South Carolina if the mails are interfered with in that State.

The Cabinet broke up to night, after a five hours' session, without coming to any conclusion relative to the disposition of the troops at Charleston. The impression prevailed that a conflict was inevitable. Secretary TOUCEY and Mr. HOLT, Postmaster-General, urged defence; the others a further evacuation if necessary.

The South Carolina Commissioners communicated to President BUCHANAN the first information he had of the evacuation of Fort Moultrie, and expressed their indignation at the violation of the understanding on the part of the Federal Government. Intense excitement prevails here, and many rumors are current. One says that ANDERSON is to be removed; another, still more ridiculous, that he is to reoccupy Fort Moultrie. I have the best authority for saying that the Cabinet came to no conclusion on the subject, but adjourned to allow the President to attend a dinner party.

A dispatch received to-night by a member of the Cabinet says that troops are pouring into Charleston from all directions.

The opinion was expressed by a prominent member of the Cabinet to-night to me, that war is begun. Georgia troops, at last accounts, were coming in to join the South Carolina forces.

The Cabinet is in session again to night.

Secretary FLOYD assures me that ANDERSON had no orders sustaining his act. I still believe that he acts strictly within the scope of the President's secret instructions to him. I have good ground for this, which agrees strictly with the assurances given by the President to Mrs. ANDERSON, that no harm should come to her husband.

The conveyances of news being entirely in the hands of South Carolina, ANDERSON'S statement may change the entire aspect of affairs.

No conclusion with regard to ANDERSON has been arrived at yet in the Cabinet.

I learn from Charleston that the proposed State Loan of $400,000 is already parceled out among the wealthiest men of the State, mainly in Charleston, and that each one is expected to furnish his share under the penalty of being considered *disaffected*. It will be a *forced* loan as thoroughly as was ever any loan during the French Revolution or during the chronic revolutions of Mexico. The truth is, the secession movement is in the hands of the *mob*,—and the planters, merchants, and other men of substance, are powerless against them.

O. P. Q.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 28.

The news of the capture of Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney reached the Administration while in Cabinet meeting to-day.

The Commissioners from South Carolina were in conference with them.

The Commissioners demand that the troops be withdrawn immediately, or this shall be their last interview, and they will return to South Carolina and prepare for the worst.

Another statement, which seems to be truthful, is, that the South Carolina Commissioners, in view of the alleged stipulation on the part of the President, that the garrisons of Charleston harbor should not be augmented, nor the military status of the posts changed, requested the President to inform them whether Major ANDERSON'S movement was in consequence of any order issued by him or from the War Department. The President responded negatively, and added that Major ANDERSON had acted on his own responsibility. The Commissioners then requested the President to remand Major ANDERSON to Fort Moultrie; but on this point there was no conclusion when the Cabinet adjourned.

The above statement was obtained from a source believed to be reliable, but there is no means of verifying its absolute credibility.

The Cabinet continued in session nearly six hours, and it is certain that it adjourned until to morrow without coming to a conclusion on the affairs of South Carolina before them.

The act of Major ANDERSON is generally commended, for, among other reasons, that while Fort Moultrie was comparatively weak, and might provoke the assault of a mob, the impregnable defence of Fort Sumter placed it beyond such contingency, as it could be reduced only by a regular and protracted siege, thus avoiding an immediate collision.

REPORTS FROM ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, Thursday, Dec. 27.

The news received from Charleston this evening produced an intense excitement. The overt act, in the opinion of many, has been committed, and the military here are ready and willing to go to the assistance of South Carolina.

THE GUNS AT WATERVLIET ARSENAL.

ALBANY, Friday, Dec. 28.

The Troy *Arena* this morning publishes a letter from Gen. WOOL, stating that the Watervliet Arsenal is exclusively under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of War, and that on the 9th of the present month ten thousand muskets were sold by the order of Secretary FLOYD to G. B. LAMAR, of Savannah, Geo., and were shipped from the arsenal on the 14th inst. The price was $2 50 for each musket.

The gun-carriages at the arsenal, designed for the Pittsburgh guns, have not yet been removed.

THE CHARLESTON FORTIFICATIONS.

DESCRIPTION OF FORTS SUMTER AND JOHNSON.

The following description of these fortifications, which we find in the Charleston *Mercury*, was published *previous* to the recent *coup de main* of Major ANDERSON:

"Fort Sumter is built upon an artificial island, at the entrance of our harbor. The foundation being of stone, it must be of the strongest nature. That portion of the fort above the water-line is of brick and concrete of the most solid character. Its plan is a truncated pentagon, with one side parallel to the adjoining shore, thus presenting an angle to the channel. Of the truncated angles the eastern, western and northern are simply formed into *Pan-coupées*, whilst the other two are formed of two small faces, making an angle of about fifteen degrees with the sides of the pentagon. At each intersection of the small faces is a sally-port. The height of the parapet above the water-line is sixty feet. On the eastern and western sides are the barracks for the privates, mess-hall, kitchen, &c. On the southern side are the officers' quarters, which are finished in very handsome style.

It is mounted with the heaviest guns of the United States service, arranged in three tiers, the two lower being casemates and the upper barbette guns. The casemate guns are those which are fired from an embrasure in the scarp walls, and are protected from the enemy's shells by an arched bomb-proof covering overhead; the barbette, those which fire over the parapet, which exposes the cannoniers to the fire of the enemy, although, in this instance, the height of the ramparts is so great that there is comparatively no danger from the shot of an enemy's fleet. The armament consists of 140 pieces, placed in the following order: The heaviest guns, such as the 32 and 64 pounders, on the first tier; 24 and 32 pounders, on the second tier; Columbiads (8 and 10 inch) and heavy sea coast mortars on the top of the ramparts.

The heaviest pieces are turned toward the harbor, the lighter toward the land side; which side is further protected by musketry, for which loopholes are cut in the Scarp Wall. The number of each kind of gun *is about* thirty 64-pounders; the same number of 32-pounders; forty 24-pounders; ten of each calibre of Columbiad; ten 13-inch and ten 10-inch mortars, capable of throwing about four thousand (4,000) pounds of shot and four thousand three hundred (4,300) pounds of shell at each discharge.

On the terra-parade plain are situated two furnaces for heating shot. The magazines are situated on the inner sides of the sally ports, and *contain, at present, 40,000 pounds of powder, and a proportionate quantity of shot and shell.* The landing to the fort is on the southern, or land side, and is formed by a wharf projecting towards the shore, and also extending the length of that face.

This fort would be nearly impregnable if finished and properly manned. It is at present so far completed that, with a little temporary work, it could be made so strong as to defy any attack by a fleet of large vessels. Its weakest point is on the south side, of which the masonry is not only weaker than that of the other sides, but it is not protected by any flank fire, which would sweep the wharf. Once landed, an entrance may, at the present state of the construction, be easily made—for the blinds of the lower embrasures, though six inches in thickness, may yet be easily blown way—and even if this was impossible, scaling ladders can reach those of the second tier, which are not protected in this manner.

This concludes the brief sketch of a fort, which is a most perfect specimen of civil and military engineering. *The whole work has been conducted in a manner that reflects the highest credit upon the engineers, and is worthy to occupy the prominent position that it holds.* In conclusion, we take occasion to allude to one point of especial beauty—the construction of the arches—of which there are nearly every variety—the "Full Centre," the "Segment," the "Groined," the "Askew," and the "Rampant"—and to add that the walls at their base are 12 feet thick, and at the top 8½ feet thick.

FORT JOHNSON.

The position of this old fort, which is of the utmost importance as a connecting point in the defence of the harbor, has been considered by the highest military authority as the key to all the defensive works in the harbor. Against the attack of forces by land, or a boat attack by the Stono River, it must be considered an essential element of defence. So soon, then, as the State of South Carolina assumes the control of the harbor fortifications, no time should be lost before a permanent fortification is commenced here. If time does no admit of a substantial work being built, a field-work of earth and timber, to mount sixty guns, could be erected in a very short time, which would offer a respectable defence against any probable land attack, and furnish at the same time a heavy battery against shipping.

WHAT IS THOUGHT OF MAJ. ANDERSON'S MOVEMENT.

A SALUTE IN WILMINGTON, DEL.

WILMINGTON, Friday, Dec. 28.

The citizens of Wilmington are firing a salute of twenty-one guns in honor of Maj. ANDERSON and his gallant band.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

We give below extracts from various papers commenting upon the movement of Maj. ANDERSON:

From the Boston Courier.

We must own that the news of the transaction in Charleston harbor was learned by us yesterday with a prouder beating of the heart. *We could not but feel once more that we had a country*—a fact which has been to a certain degree in suspense for some weeks past. What is given up for the moment is of no consequence, provided the one point stands out clear, that *the United States means to maintain its position where its rights exist, and that its officers, civil and military, intend to discharge their duty.* The concentration of the disposable force in Charleston harbor in a defensible post is thus a bond of union. It is a decisive act, calculated to rally the national heart. * * We are not disposed to allow the Union to be broken up for grievances of South Carolina, which might be settled within the Union; and if there is to be any fighting, we prefer it within, rather than without. The abandonment of Fort Moultrie was obviously a necessary act, in order to carry into effect the purpose contemplated with such an inferior force as that under the command of Maj. ANDERSON.

From the Boston Atlas and Bee.

If anybody ever doubted Maj. ANDERSON'S eminent military capacity, that doubt must be dispelled by the news that we publish in another column. Of his own accord, without orders from Washington, but acting on the discretion which an officer in an independent command always possesses, Maj. ANDERSON, commander of the defences of Charleston harbor, transports his troops to the key of his position, Fort Sumter, against which no gun can be laid which is not itself commanded by a 10-inch columbiad in the embrazures of that octagon citadel. This rapid, unexpected manœuvre has disconcerted treason, and received the highest military commendation in the country.

Brave Major of Artillery, true servant of your country, soldier of penetrating and far-seeing genius, when the right is endangered by fraud or force, at the proper time the needed man is always provided. The spirit of the age provides him, and he always regards the emergency. WASHINGTON, GARIBALDI, ANDERSON.

From the Baltimore American.

The announcement of the evacuation of Fort Moultrie and the occupation of Fort Sumter, was received with various expressions of opinion, but the predominant one was a feeling of admiration for the determined conduct and military skill of Col. ANDERSON in abandoning an indefensible position, and, by a strategetic *coup de main* which has reversed the whole position of affairs, transferring his force to Fort Sumter, the strongest of the Charleston fortifications, and the key of its defences. Col. ANDERSON is believed to have acted in this matter without special orders, but as he has charge of all the forts, the disposition of the force under his command is a matter in regard to which he may be supposed to have full authority.

From the Baltimore Exchange.

Concerning the object of the movement of Major ANDERSON, we can, as at present informed, say little. But whether he acted in pursuance of orders from head-quarters, or consulted merely his own judgment, the step he has taken must be conceded to have been a wise and prudent one. He could not, with the force under his command, have defended both Fort Moultrie and Fort Sumter, and by retiring to the one which is not only the strongest in itself, but is the key of the position, he has rendered an attack upon his post less probable than it was before, and has placed himself in a better situation to resist it.

GENERAL WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 28.

The House Committee of Thirty-three had a long session to-day. Territorial matters did not come up. ADAMS, of Massachusetts, proposed the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is expedient to propose an amendment to the Constitution, to the effect that no future amendments of it in regard to Slavery shall be made, unless proposed by a Slave State, and ratified by all the States.

This was carried, all the members of the Committee voting for it except TAPPAN, of New-Hampshire; KELLOGG, of Illinois, and WASHBURNE, of Wisconsin. They took strong ground against it in speeches, urging as their reasons that they regarded it as an insult to the North to require them to give a constitutional pledge for their honesty and good behavior; that no Republican at the North has proposed to interfere with Slavery in the States; that the Republican Platform expressly repudiated any such idea, and guaranteed each State against invasion, and that the Administration of Mr. LINCOLN ought to have the opportunity, as other Administrations had done, to develop its policy without first being put under bonds to keep the peace. The discussion was very lively. It appears to be the general opinion among Republicans that the three dissenting members will be sustained by the people, when they come to understand it. CORWIN spoke at some length, supporting the resolution. The Southern and Northern members talked freely together. COBB, of Alabama, thinks that everything can now be settled.

It seems still to be a matter of general surprise that these compromise measures should come from Mr. ADAMS, who has always been notoriously radical, but it is explained probably by the fact that, coming from such a source, they will be more likely to have a good effect. While all, especially the Republicans, claim that this resolution means nothing more than the present guarantees of the Constitution, several Southern men are willing to accept it.

The Senate Committee of Thirteen broke up today without accomplishing anything, after coming to the conclusion that they could not agree.

A caucus of members from the Border States, held a session at WILLARD'S to-night. It is generally understood that one or two members from Virginia and Arkansas went into the caucus with the evident purpose of preventing harmony. Everybody expresses great hope for a compromise among those who were engaged in the caucus.

The manner in which the frauds in the Interior Department were discovered, now appears to be that FULLER, the second Auditor, suspecting something wrong, refused to pass Secretary THOMPSON'S statement or certificate to the Treasury without the bonds or securities to compare with the same. It then became apparent that the fraud must be exposed, and BAILEY divulged it to FLOYD, who refused to protect him; and then to THOMPSON, who exposed the entire thing. The whole affair is lost sight of, however, in the excitement caused by ANDERSON'S movements at Charleston.

SOUTTER, President of the Bank of the Republic, New-York, and Commodore VANDERBILT, have sent word to RUSSELL to-day, if he needed aid from them in any way to let them know it. A similar message came from a prominent Boston banker. He feels contented, but his quarters in jail are outrageous. He has received dispatches from Lexington, Kentucky, and Leavenworth, Kansas Territory, offering any amount of aid. An indignation meeting has been called at Lexington, by nearly all the prominent men of the town, in RUSSELL'S behalf.

Secretary FLOYD'S time is so engrossed upon the matter of the forts to-day, that he has had no time to attend to the fraud matter. He assures me that his Department shall be thoroughly investigated and exonerated. Whether he will demand this himself, or leave it to a Special House Committee, is not known as yet. Unfortunately for him, circumstances point now strongly against that Department.

Some members of the Administration complain that RUSSELL'S quarters are more honorably attended than the President's receptions. Secretary THOMPSON expressed to Hon. Mr. WOODSON and Major PHELPS today his entire confidence in RUSSELL'S innocence, and yet half a million dollars bail is demanded. RUSSELL, it seems, will have no difficulty in giving it. His friends charge the tyranny of the prosecution to the fact that RUSSELL favored DOUGLAS' election.

The House Committee to investigate the frauds, have been at work, but nothing special is accomplished. The proceedings were strictly private.

O. P. Q.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 28.

The Senate's Select Committee of Thirteen had before them to-day Mr. DOUGLAS' proposition, as presented to that body on the 24th of December; also one by Mr. BIGLER, viz.: the establishment by the Constitution of the line of 36° 30′; eight Territorial Governments to be established north and four south of that line, the geographical area being greater in the former than in the latter; when each Territory has population sufficient for one representative in Congress, it is to be admitted as a State by a proclamation of the President, thus removing the question from Congress; Slavery to be interdicted north, and tolerated south of that line. The Committee also considered the proposition of Mr. RICE—the establishment of a similar line; to admit all the territory north of this line as one State, to be called Washington, and all the territory south of this line as one State, to be called Jefferson, and admitted with Slavery. All these were rejected. The Committee, finding they cannot agree on any recommendation, will report to the Senate at an early day.

The House Select Committee considered the proposition of Mr. ADAMS, (Mass.)—an amendment to the Constitution, prohibiting Congress from passing a law, interfering with Slavery in the States where it exists. It was agreed to by nearly an unanimous vote, the several dissentients considering that the Constitution already gives that security.

About seventy-five Border State Congressmen met in caucus to-night. Senator CRITTENDEN presided, and Messrs. COLFAX and BARRETT were the Secretaries.

The following propositions were offered:

By Mr. BARRETT—Eleven amendments to the Constitution on the Slavery question.

By Mr. PRYOR—That any attempt to preserve the Union between the States of the Confederacy by *force*, would be equally unconstitutional, impolitic and destructive of republican liberty.

By Mr. VALLANDIGHAM—The Crittenden resolutions.

By Mr. COLFAX—That the laws of the Union should be inforced and the union of the States maintained, and that it is the duty of the Executive to protect the property of the United States with all the power placed in his hands by the Constitution.

By Mr. MORRIS, of Illinois—That in maturing any plan for the adjustment of existing difficulties we will keep steadily in view the preservation of the Union under the Constitution as a paramount consideration.

After a desultory debate, in which Messrs. COX, PRYOR, SMITH of Virginia, CLEMENS, SHERMAN, STAUNTON, COLFAX, NOEL, HINCHMAN, MONTGOMERY, MCCLERNAND, HARRIS of Virginia, and HARRIS of Maryland, participated, all the pending propositions were, on motion of the latter gentleman, referred to a Committee of one from each of the fourteen States represented, to report at a future meeting to be called by them, if they agreed. Adjourned.

The proposals for the five millions in Treasury Notes, under the recent act of Congress, were opened to-day at the Treasury Department. The bids were for less than $2,500,000, at an average of 12 per cent. interest, as follows:

		per cent.
Thomas J. Warner, of New-York, and others, take	$60,000	25
Field and McLane, of New-York	25,000	12
Field and McLane, of New-York	25,000	15
Field and McLane, of New-York	5,000	30
John Baine, of the City of Washington	3,500	6
John J. Wright, of New-York	4,000	7
James F. Langdon, of Vermont	5,000	9¾
James F. Langdon, of Vermont	5,000	19¾
Amos Townsend, Cashier New-Haven Bank	10,000	8
Amos Townsend, Cashier New-Haven Bank	10,000	9
Amos Townsend, Cashier New-Haven Bank	5,000	8½
Samuel Debke, of New-York	4,000	8
Wm. E. Brown, of New-York	1,000	7
Wm. E. Brown, of New-York	1,500	8
J. F. Huntington, of New-York	50,000	18
J. F. Huntington, of New-York	25,000	24
Bank of Commerce, New-York, for self and others	1,500 000	12
D. M. Swann, New-York	10,000	18
Farmers' Bank, Lancaster, Penn	7,000	8
Farmers' Bank, Lancaster, Penn	8,000	8½
Farmers' Bank, Lancaster, Penn	10,000	9
Farmers' Bank, Lancaster, Penn	10,000	10
R. L. & A. Stewart, New-York	116,000	12
R. L. & A. Stewart, New-York	80,000	12
R. L. & A. Stewart, New-York	56,000	12
Edward J. King, New-York	5,000	10
Edward J. King, New-York	5,000	12
Field & McLean, New-York	10,000	36
Field & McLean, New-York	70,000	24
C. T. Carleton, New-York	30,000	25
G. S. Bishop	10,000	9
G. S. Bishop	20,000	9½
G. S. Bishop	20,000	10
F. P. James & Co., New-York	25 000	12
F. P. James & Co., New-York	25,000	15
F. P. James & Co., New-York	25,000	18
F. P. James & Co., New-York	25,000	21
F. P. James & Co., New-York	100,000	24
George H. Norman	20,000	8½
Sayre & Brother	3,000	10
Levi Hasbrouck	2,000	8
Wm. B. Slocum, New-York	1,000	10¼

No awards have yet been made, the Secretary of the Treasury having the bids under advisement.

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA CONVENTION.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Dec. 28.

An Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to amend the Constitution of South Carolina in respect to the Executive Department," was passed in the secret session of the Convention yesterday.

It provides as follows:

First—That the Governor have power to receive Ambassadors, Ministers, Consuls and agents of foreign Powers; to conduct negotiations with foreign Powers; to make treaties by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; to nominate all officers by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; to appoint Ambassadors, public Ministers and Consuls as the General Assembly may previously direct, and also all other officers whose appointment has not otherwise been provided for by law; to fill vacancies during the recess of the Senate by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of the next session of the Senate; to convene the Senate whenever he thinks it necessary; provided, nevertheless, during the existence of the Convention that all treaties, directions for the appointment of Ambassadors, Ministers, Consuls, etc., be subject to the advice and consent of the Convention.

Second—That the Governor immediately appoint four persons with the advise and consent of the Convention, who, with the Lieutenant-Governor, shall form a council to be called "the Executive Council," whose duty it shall be to advise with him.

All obligations of secrecy in regard to the above ordinance were withdrawn.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Dec. 28.

The Convention met at noon.

Mr. RHETT spoke of the report of the Committee who had had under consideration the address to the people of the Southern States, and also on the ordinance for the formation of a Southern Confederacy. He said the object was to insure a speedy organization for a permanent protection of our rights. Texas and Arkansas were at last active in favor of the proposition. He advocated the election of double the number of Representatives to the General Convention as were in the present Congress, and was in favor of the adoption of articles of Confederation for a Provisional Government.

In the secret session yesterday, Mr MEMMINGER, to whom had been referred the resolutions of the Convention on citizenship, reported an ordinance, that every person residing in South Carolina at the time of its secession from the United States, whether a born resident or a naturalized citizen, shall continue until death a citizen of South Carolina, unless a foreign residence be established, or notice of intention be given of expatriation; also, that all free whites born within the territory of the State, or those born outside the territory, whose father was then a citizen, shall be deemed citizen; also, persons from any one of the United States, who, within twelve months from the secession of this State, shall reside within its territory, with the intention of remaining, shall, upon taking the oath of allegiance, be declared a citizen; also, that citizens of other States, coming here after the expiration of a year from the date of secession, and actually residing seven months, with the intention of remaining, shall become citizens upon taking the oath of allegiance; also, all free whites entering the military, naval or civil service of the State, shall become citizens upon taking the oath of allegiance.

SECESSION MEETING AT RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Va., Friday, Dec. 28.

A large meeting assembled here last night, in the African Church, to give an expression of opinion on the present crisis. Several speeches were made, some favoring prompt secession measures, and others a resort to negotiation.

Resolutions were adopted approving of a call for a State Convention, to adopt measures to secure the rights of the State, in the Confederacy or out of it, and in the event of dissolution to provide for her assuming her just share of the debts and obligations, and for securing to her a just share of the property, privileges and munitions of the United States; reprobating any attempt at coercion, and declaring that such attempt would lead to war, and deprecating the seizure of forts by any seceding States before the formation of a new Confederacy, unless such seizure, in the opinion of the seceding State, be essential to her safety.

THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Dec. 28.

Twelve out of twenty-two of the Maryland State Senators are now in secret session at BARNUM'S, in obedience to a secret call, for the purpose of consulting and uniting in an address to Gov. HICKS, again urging him to convene the Legislature. It is understood that if the Governor refuses, the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House will eventually unite and convene the Legislature, independent of the Governor. The excitement continues.

THE MEETING IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Dec. 28.

The meeting at Barnum's Hotel last night, so far from being a secession meeting, was an informal meeting of merchants, members of the bar, and others, to devise such measures as might be deemed necessary to preserve the honor and interest of Maryland in the present threatening aspect of affairs. It was composed of conservative, Union-loving citizens, but the privacy with which the proceedings were conducted gave an impression to some that it was of an opposite character.

THE ALABAMA CONVENTION.

MONTGOMERY, Friday, Dec. 28.

In forty-three Counties heard from, fifty delegates in favor of immediate State secession have been elected, and thirty-five classed as coöperationists. Two-thirds of the latter are for secession in coöperation with the other Cotton States. The other third is divided into those who require the coöperation of a majority, and of those that require all the Slave States. Eight Counties are to be heard from, entitled to fourteen delegates.

SECESSION IN FLORIDA.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Dec. 28.

Advices from Jacksonville, Fla., dated the 24th inst., show that four-fifths of the delegates elected to the State Convention will go for immediate secession.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, N. C., Friday, Dec. 28.

All is quiet here, and business dull. Most of the members of the Legislature have gone home.

Meetings are being held in various counties, at which Union sentiments are prevalent, but hope is well nigh gone.

PROCLAMATION BY GOV. MORGAN.

ALBANY, Friday, Dec. 28.

Gov. MORGAN to-day issued a proclamation for the observance of the 4th of January next as a day of fasting and prayer. He recommends the people of the State on that day to implore the Supreme Ruler of the Universe "to dispel the cloud pregnant with evil which now casts its dark shadow over our land, and that He will preserve and strengthen those fraternal bonds, and that Union formed in the midst of revolution, and cemented with the blood of patriots in the struggle which gave us a name among the nations of the earth, and that He will renew and warm within us those sentiments of love and affection which have hitherto characterised us as a nation."

UNION MEETING AT MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Friday, Dec. 28.

An immense and enthusiastic Union meeting was held here to-day. It was addressed by Hon. NEILL S. BROWN and others. Resolutions were passed opposing separate State secession; against coercion, and favoring a Convention of the Southern States to demand their rights, and if refused to take immediate action.

THE REIGN OF TERROR BEGUN IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

It has been noticed and wondered at that the South Carolina Legislature and Convention have as yet devised no means to raise the money indispensable to carry on a separate national existence, with the exception of the Loan of $400,000, and that nothing is published in regard to the takers of that. But there is a phase of this matter, which is sedulously concealed from Northern ears and eyes. It is beginning to leak out now through private but reliable information, that merchants and other men of property *are compelled by threats of personal violence to become subscribers to the State Loan.* Some who were told that unless they paid $1,000 each, their houses would be torn down over their heads, have paid it and then fled for their own safety and that of their families, to cities further North. It is also reported, and there is no reason to doubt the truth of the report, that *a tax has been privately levied on Slaveholders, of $16 per head for each Slave* owned by them, —a tax so onerous that, in some cases, the Slaves will be confiscated and sold in order to meet it. Of course all this is kept carefully out of the published news, and official proceedings. Those "Secret Sessions" which the Convention is daily holding doubtless take cognizance of these and similar matters. It shows to what straits the Secessionists have already reduced themselves, and how they are sowing the seed of discontent among their own adherents.

VIEWS OF THURLOW WEED ON THE DUTY OF REPUBLICANS.

The Albany *Evening Journal* thus closes an article vindicating its course in urging compromise on the Slavery question for the sake of the Union:

"If our Republican friends would but turn their attention from the 'dead past' to the 'living present,' with an intelligent appreciation of all that the lesson teaches, our differences would cease. We only differ in this, viz.: That with the election of a Republican President, *the issues upon which his success was mainly based, became obsolete—obsolete, because, until we acquire more territory, the conflict between Freedom and Slavery is over.* The moment the ballot-boxes closed, on the 6th day of November, the freedom of Kansas, Nebraska, Washington, New-Mexico, &c., &c., was assured. *The work was finished, and however vehemently our friends may keep stumping, their fires will go out, and until fresh fuel is furnished, cannot be rekindled.* The idea of sustaining the Republican Party upon questions that have been argued and decided, is as preposterous as to expect to reap wheat or harvest corn from fields in which seed was neither sown or planted. Let us, then, gather instruction from the 'dead past,' but as men of sense, deal with the 'living present.'

With such a Fugitive Slave law as the Constitution demands, freemen would be protected and the necessity for Personal Liberty laws would no longer exist. Thus both questions are disposed of.

We are reminded, constantly, of the perfections of the 'Chicago Platform.' It was and is a good, strong, broad 'Platform,' one on which all might stand, and on which more than a million of electors did and do stand. But while it was just what the occasion required, it was not omniscient, and could not foresee all that might occur. Shall we, then, because emergencies arise and issues offer, not provided for in our platform, refuse or hesitate to meet them? Shall we ignore startling facts, and neglect to prepare for scenes which are to deluge the country in blood, carnage, and rapine, because we do not find the line of duty marked out upon our 'Platform?' What we mean by *preparation*, is, to set ourselves voluntarily, cheerfully, and wholly RIGHT, on the questions involved, so that when the shock comes the whole North will meet it, shoulder to shoulder, all hearts responding to the cry of 'UNION, now and FOREVER.'"

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Special Meeting of the Common Council.

ALDERMEN STRONG AND GREEN ACQUITTED OF THE CHARGES AGAINST THEM—NEW GRANT FOR A RAILROAD.

A special meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held last evening, President KALBFLEISCH in the Chair. Nearly the whole session was occupied in receiving reports. The Special Committee to whom was referred, for investigation, the charges against Alderman STRONG, of the Thirteenth Ward, who, it was alleged, connived at the leasing of a lot corner of South Second and Fourth streets, belonging to the city, for a long term of years at a nominal rent, reported that the Alderman deserved the censure of the Board for his conduct in this matter; that the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies be directed to take the necessary steps to retain possession of the property; that the Comptroller neglected his duty in leasing the property without personally understanding the subject. The report provoked a lengthy debate.

The resolutions censuring Alderman STRONG and the Comptroller were voted down by a large majority, as the facts did not warrant the conclusion arrived at by the Committee. The resolution directing the property to be retained by the city, if it can be done legally, was adopted.

The Committee appointed to investigate the charges made against Alderman GREEN, of the Tenth Ward, (certifying to bills for cleaning the streets before the work was done,) reported that they had investigated the matter, and that the Alderman was in no way deserving of the censure which the finding of a bill by the Grand Jury would seem to imply. The report was adopted.

The Railroad Committee reported in favor of granting the petition of the Coney Island Railroad Company, for permission to run horse cars from the city lines, through Fifteenth street to Tenth avenue, thence to Ninth-street, through Ninth-street to Smith-street, through Smith-street to and across Fulton-avenue to Jay-street, through Jay-street to York-street, through York and Prospect streets to Main street, through Main-street to Catharine Ferry. The report was adopted.

The Board adjourned to one week from next Monday night.

ACCIDENT.—Ex-Judge GREENWOOD, while viewing the interior of the Academy of Music, on Thursday, by a mis-step fell headforemost to the floor, by which he had his collar-bone broken. District-Attorney WINSLOW, who was with him at the time, caused him to be conveyed to his residence, where he was attended by his physician.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Express—Political Rumors—Washoe Mines—Discovery of a Coal Mine—News from the Sandwich Islands.

FORT KEARNEY, Friday, Dec. 28.

The Pony Express passed at 9:30 P. M. on the 27th. Her advices are dated at San Francisco, Dec. 15, 3:40 P. M.

The California news is not important.

Judge BALDWIN has sent in his resignation as Judge of the Supreme Court, to take effect Jan. 1.

The political rumor finds considerable credence that Gen. J. A. MCDOUGALL, Hon. J. W. MCCORKLE and RICHARD P. HAMMOND have formed a combination to use their united influence with the Douglas Democracy to elect Hon. Mr. MCDOUGALL to the United States Senate this Winter; Mr. HAMMOND, Governor of the State next Summer; and Mr. MCCORKLE to the United States Senate on the expiration of Mr. LATHAM'S term. The programme will meet with strong opposition within the Douglas ranks. The two strongest candidates for the Senatorship this Winter appear to be Gen. MCDOUGALL and Gen DENVER.

The organization of a Joint Stock Company to open the Washoe silver mines is among the most notable features of the times. As often as two or three times per week, some Company, with a nominal capital stock ranging all the way from $500,000 up to several millions, file articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State, elects officers, and appear to be earnestly preparing to commence silver mining. Some of these comprise men of wealth and character, while many are doubtless stock-jobbing operations.

Some fine specimens of coal, resembling in appearance the West Hartley coal, are on exhibition at San Francisco, and purport to have been brought from a newly-discovered mine, about 80 miles from Carson Valley, where a company have claimed 3,000 acres of land, covering the mine, and are preparing to commence developing. The coal is very much needed in the Washoe silver mines, as other kinds of fuel for smelting purposes are scarce and difficult of access. The Keystone Company, who have been some months engaged in opening a copper mine in Calaveras County, claim to have struck, during the past week, the richest vein ever discovered on the Pacific coast, being nearly as pure as the best copper on Lake Superior. The vein was struck 35 feet below the surface, and appears to be inexhaustible. Arrangements are making to ship the ore to Baltimore, and it is believed it can be put in the Eastern markets cheaper than the Lake Superior article.

The Pony Express, with St. Louis dates to 30th ult., and telegraphic dates to 3 P. M. of 3d inst., *viâ* Fort Kearney, was telegraphed from Carson Valley yesterday, and will arrive at San Francisco by the Sacramento boat to-night. The patronage of this Express is increasing under the influence of regular trips. The last out-going Express took 175 letters from San Francisco, and 34 letters from Sacramento, many of them double letters, paying $5 each. To-day the Express will take about 85 letters from San Francisco.

On the 13th, a solemn and imposing Mass was performed at the San Francisco Cathedral, for the repose of the souls of those who fell in defence of the Pope in the recent Italian war. The Archbishop was assisted by quite a force of attendant priests. At the conclusion attention was called to the address of condolence and relief to the Pope, for which signatures and material aid were solicited.

A copy of the Honolulu *Commercial Advertiser*, dated Nov. 1, has reached San Francisco *viâ* Victoria. The news is four days later than previous advices.

A complete change in the American Consulate office was made at Honolulu on the 27th of October. G. W. BARDEN, Consul, and T. T. DOUGHERTY, Deputy Consul, were removed, pursuant to orders from Washington, and F. L. HANKS appointed to the latter position. The latter appointment was followed by the removal of the Physician and Surveyor of the Hospital.

Commercial matters at the Island continued gloomy. Whalers' bills, 5 ℔ cent. discount; money, 2 ℔ cent. per month interest since the 11th of October.

Eleven whalers had entered Honolulu, declaring an average catch of 450 barrels.

The *Advertiser* publishes a letter showing that recent changes in the commercial policy of the Kingdom was having the effect to drive the whaling business to San Francisco.

The brig *Hero*, 28 days from Petropaulovski in Adriatic Russia, arrived at Honolulu on the 31st of October. She spoke the whale-ship *Euphrates* in lat. 46° North, with 1,000 bbls. of oil, bound to Honolulu. Business was reported inactive at Petropaulovski and Niccoloffski, which at the latter place was owing to a want of opportunities for the carriage of goods to the interior, and limited demand for foreign merchandise among natives.

Arrived at Honolulu, Oct. 29, ship *Storm King*, San Francisco, and sailed 31st for Hong Kong.

The ship *Rapid* had been chartered to load guano for the Atlantic States, at $16 per ton, by the Phœnix Island Guano Company.

SHIPPING AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

There is no business doing whatever in any department of trade. The weather is bad, and the shipment of goods to the interior much interrupted. There have been several arrivals, but fresh imports do not invite buyers. If any orders exist to realize upon goods for Eastern account, a compliance with them in the present condition of trade is out of the question. Grain comes in very sparingly, and insufficient to make it any object for export. Buyers offer for a limited demand for consumption. Prices of Wheat and Flour droop for the filling of such orders. There is nothing new in Freights; rates are nominally lower. Money matters are quiet. From the next steamer a good demand may be looked for. Short loans are stiff at 2 ℔ cent.

Arrived—14th, ship *Norwester*, Boston; *Morning Light*, New-York; 15th, steamer *Sonora*, Panama.

Sailed—14th, *Southern Cross*, Hong-Kong, carrying $170,000 in treasure, and $67,000 worth of merchandise.

WHALERS.

Arrived at Honolulu, Oct. 29, *Florence*, Ochotsh, 100 whales; 28th, *Tobish*, do., 15 whales; *Montezuma*, 800 whales; 29th, *Europe*, 140 whales; *Henry Kneeland*, Arctic, 700 whales; 30th, *E. F. Mason*, Ochotsk, 300 whales; *Monmouth*, do., 270 whales; *Dutaxen*, do., 400 whales. In each instance, the amount of oil is this season's catch.

The *Florence* furnishes the following report from the Ochotsk Sea:

"In Ochotsk Sea, Sept. 14—*Antilles*, 250 whales; *B. Rush*, 900; *C. W. Morgan*, 400; *Comet*, 250; *Emily Morgan*, 450; *Geo. Howland*, 900; *Harrison*, 300; *Harvest*, 220; *John P. West*, 450; *Isaac Howland*, 120, 60 sperm; *Levi Starbuck*, 250; *Oregon*, 15 wh.; *Philip I.*, 150; *Planet*, 500; *Vesper*, 750; *Washington*, 600."

The *Europa* reports, Sept. 28, in the Ochotsk Sea, ship *Callao*, 500 whale; *Florida*, 140 boxes head.

The ships from the Ochotsk generally report unfavorable weather, and most of the sperm whales had been wild; they were also scarce.

The ships from the Arctic Ocean report the season distinguished for rough weather, much ice and fog, and shyness of whale.

Sailed from Honolulu, Oct. 24, *Corinthian*, New-Zealand; 26th, *Martha*, to cruise and home; 26th, *Erie*, to cruise; 29th, *Jere Smith*, do.; *Haines* and *Hercules*, New-Zealand; *Ocean*, Coast of California; *Omega*, cruise and home; *John Wall*, do.; 30th, *St. George* do.; *Druma*, do.

FOREIGN NEWS EXPECTED.

Steamer Kangaroo Off Cape Race.

CAPE RACE, Thursday, Dec. 27,
Viâ SACKVILLE, Friday, Dec. 28.

The steamship *Kangaroo*, from Liverpool, on the 19th inst., passed off the Cape at 6½ o'clock, on Thursday evening. A heavy easterly gale, which has prevailed for the past week, has caused such a high sea that the news-yacht of the Associated Press was unable to put out to obtain the news dispatch for the Association.

Another Steamer off Cape Race.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Friday, Dec. 28.

A large screw steamship, with two black and red funnels, with white bands, and showing Nos. 7,912, passed Cape Race at 11 o'clock this (Friday) morning. There is a high gale here, which has been raging for the past two days, and the news-yacht was unable to get out. There are no signs of the gale abating.

[The above steamer was undoubtedly the *Australasian*, which left Liverpool on the 22d inst.—REPORTER.]

☞ We are requested by Mr. MCDERMOTT to state that his poem, "Lavona," was originally published by Mr. C. SCRIBNER, and that after its appearance the title page was changed by Mr. SCRIBNER, on the ground that the moral character of the poem might affect the standing of his house.

AFFAIRS IN GERMANY.

The Rebellion in Hungary—The Struggle in Hesse—German Necrology—Thanksgiving in Berlin.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DRESDEN, Monday, Dec. 10, 1860.

The telegraph will have already informed you that Hungary is in a state of rebellion, and about to be placed under martial law. According to all reports which we have thus far received, the outbreak is immature and disconnected. Leaders, plans, even wishes, seem to be wanting. The Imperial Eagle is torn down or painted out on the doors of the tobacco shops, unpopular persons are mobbed, and their houses destroyed; but the movement has yet to prove that it possesses any power or organization beyond the simple fact of its simultaneousness. The Hungarian nobility are now equally subject to taxation with the peasants; but they often evade or refuse the tax-collector, who puts down the screws a little tighter on the latter class, in order to bring up his accounts with Government to the required figure. It is therefore not surprising that the peasants feel themselves particularly aggrieved in this matter.

Another great cause of their dissatisfaction is the continued monopoly of tobacco. Many of the ignorant country people, when the new Constitution was proclaimed, supposed the monopoly was thereby done away, and secret stores of smuggled tobacco were brought to light, and publicly offered for sale. You will not doubt that the omnipresent police seized and confiscated the contraband article. This may explain why the Hungarians are particularly excited against the eagles on the tobacco-shops just at this time. It is no small grievance, I assure you. I had the pleasure, a day or two ago, of smoking a *chibouk* of Turkish tobacco, which had been brought from Wallachia, through Transylvania, and was unpolluted by the touch of official hands. The confiscation of such fragrant, golden ambrosia, and the forced consumption of such vile, adulterated, dear stuff as the Austrian Government provides, would excite a nation of saints.

Meanwhile the Imperial Government are contemplating new reforms, which it is to be hoped, will be more substantial than those of October. VON SCHMERLING it is said, is engaged in negotiations with the Emperor, relative to his entering the Cabinet. He demands as necessary conditions of his entrance, trial by jury throughout the Empire, freedom of conscience and equality of creeds, separation of the executive and judicial departments, and greater liberty of the press. Not long ago, he would not have dared ask for those reforms, much less expect an affirmative answer; yet, strange to say, the chances seem to be in favor of his being offered a portfolio; and, perhaps, before you receive this letter, the telegraph will have overtaken it, with the news of his appointment. Things have wondrously changed in the *Kaiserlich Koniglichen Staaten*.

The only known effect of the Warsaw Conference is the excitement among the Poles. Placards in Warsaw announce that vitriol will be thrown on the dresses of those who dare to take part in the coming carnival-festivities. At the same time, the hatred against Jews and Germans knows no bounds.

The Chamber of Hesse has not disappointed the hopes of the country. They adopted, on the 8th, an address to the Elector, declaring themselves *incompetent* to represent the country, since they were chosen under the unconstitutional Constitution of 1860. The Hall of the Chamber was the scene of an interesting and solemn struggle. The "Commissary" (as the Government officer who attends the second Chamber is called) first explained the position of the Government in relation to the constitutional question, attempting to reconcile it with the articles of the German Confederation. Then the Chairman of the Committee to which the subject had been referred, reported the above-mentioned address. A debate ensued, in which six orators boldly defended the address, and the seven members of the Government Party attacked it. An attempted amendment was defeated; and, finally, amid thunders of applause from the crowded galleries, the address was adopted. Whereupon the Commissary instantly read a Proclamation, *dissolving the Chamber, and ordering a new election*. The vote was 37 to 7. To-day, the First Chamber (Senate) was prorogued.

I informed you, a few weeks ago, that Schaumburg-Lippe has a new Prince, the old one having died. The young man seems inclined to accomplish something, in his small way. I see it gravely announced that, being at variance with Hanover as to his boundary line, he has sent *thirty men*—the flower of his army—to protect his endangered rights!

Hanover, by the way, is quarreling with all her neighbors about boundaries.

The garrison at Eisenach, in Weimar, has been visited, lately, with an epidemic disease of the eyes, which threatened at one time to attack the citizens also. 197 were sick of it at once, but the number has decreased to 91, and hopes are entertained that the worst is over.

It is sad to hear that Prince Wallerstein of Bavaria, the most distinguished, as well as most liberal statesman of that kingdom, the son of a sovereign, who lost his crown through NAPOLEON as honorably as the King of Bavaria dishonorably won it, is indicted for swindling or breach of trust. The matter has probably some connection with the last year's bankruptcy of the Prince and his son-in-law, Count PASSENHEIM, who certainly was a swindler, ran away, and never was heard of more. Perhaps the hostility of the present Administration has led to an indictment, which will not be sustained by facts. The reports that Prince W. has fled from Munich are, thus far, without foundation.

Berlin is still agog about the promised revelations of the Manteufel Police system. The petty quarrels of the journals about it are spicy enough, but not important. I will take care to inform you if anything new turns up.

Crinoline has another victim to add to her already numerous list. A young lady of Berlin, stepping from her carriage, caught her foot in her hooped-skirt, and fell, fracturing her leg badly. Amputation became necessary, and the patient died.

Not long ago the Brazilian Government, through a Captain of the army, bought, in Berlin, several batteries of old guns, and caused them to be shipped in Hamburg. According to news just received by the Brazilian Minister at Berlin, the ship, cargo, and crew, are lost.

The German Necrology for 1860 is augmented by the addition of several illustrious names. Of BUNSEN's life and death, you have already knowledge. On the 2d December, at Tübingen, died Prof. CHRISTIAN VON BAUR, the celebrated theologian. On the same day with BUNSEN, died in Berlin, FRIEDRICH CHRISTOPH. DAHLMANN, one of the most spotless characters among the leaders of 1848. He was of the same party as ARNDT, the brothers GRIMM, GAGERN, and others, who formed the moderate portion of the Frankfort Parliament. He was a member of the deputation which offered the Imperial Crown to the King of Prussia; and afterwards, when banished from Hanover, he received an appointment as Professor in Bonn. KARL JURGENS must be added to the list. He was also prominent in the "stormy years." He belonged, at first, to DAHLMANN and GAGERN's party, and then went over to the so-called "*Grossdeutcshen*."

And, finally, Duke PAUL of Wurtemberg, cousin of the King, was buried on the 29th of November in the family vault at Stuttgart. He was favorably known as a *savant* and a benevolent man. But he did not agree very well with the royal head of his house, and the Court-preacher, it is said, abused him indecorously over his grave. After the service, the church was cleared by the soldiers. The proverbially pious Stuttgarters are indignant.

Thanksgiving Day was celebrated by the Americans in Berlin by a dinner, which, I hear, was a great success. American dishes, American toasts and American speeches, interspersed with national music, formed a patriotic whole. I am credibly informed that the Union was unanimously preserved till next Thanksgiving Day, in order that the ceremony might be repeated. R. W. R.

DELAWARE.

Christmas in Delaware—Politics—Northern and Southern Influences in the State—Business—Manufactures—Lotteries.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Christmas Eve, 1860.

This has been a bright and pleasant day, but sufficiently cold to avert any unpleasant fears that might arise of the church-yard that is said to await those who enjoy a "green yule." But I think there is a spice of sarcasm in the old saying that a full church-yard follows a green Yule, for I never yet saw a verdant Christmas except in the shape of pine and hemlock trimmings; and here, although over a hundred miles to the south of New-York, the hills are bleak and gray, and I look out upon frozen streams and a sun setting in cold and snowy clouds.

The Market-street is gay and cheerful, and the hard times don't prevent the children from visiting Santa Claus this evening, as a preparation for receiving his visits in the morning. The shops are alive with customers; toys go off with a rapidity that would satisfy even a German importer; and the absorption of sweet things is truly awful. Why is it that the young of both sexes uniformly persist in making themselves sick on barber's-pole mint-stick the night before Christmas? It was so with me, when of tender years, as I well recollect; and shall I ever forget the agonies of Araminta,—*ætate* 6, myself 7½,—one fatal Christmas Eve, ensuing the absorption of a blue dromedary with a chocolate rider? Till that moment, Araminta had been my passion, the delight of my existence; but is not Cupid justified in spreading his sheeny vans—in short, wings—at the exhibition of a toilet bowl, and Dr. Apothecando's ipecac?

I don't know but I prefer looking at these young merry groups walking, shopping, fluttering, up and down the Market-steet, to meeting Jones, Smith and Brown at the hotel, and discussing politics. The discussion is sure to follow the meeting, and it is sure to take one turn—as Artemas Ward says, "the kivestion is, kin a State secess?" and it is a question which an ignorant man succeeds in answering about as well as he who is most learned in the law. However, here the interrogatory is exercising all brains, employing all tongues, and producing an endless flow of argument, and a not inconsiderable flow of alcoholic, vinous, and malty fluid.

And speaking of the latter, puts me in mind of the fact that here, as in the shops of the more rational sutlers of Philadelphia and New-York, ale is drawn direct from the wood to the pewter. I trust this wholesome custom may soon abolish the filthy and injurious beer-pump. It may give more trouble to the publican, but do thou, O thirsty customer, where sixpence is the landlord's law, sternly insist upon the direct transmission of the mantling fluid from the wood to thy cup; as you value the approbation of your better self—and the writer.

Returning to our question—there are so few Secessionists in this part of Delaware, that it is hardly worth one's while to count them. The lines are drawn very much as in New-York and New-England, between Republicans, Douglas Democrats, Breckinridge Democrats and Union men; the latter being very few, and barely distinguishable from the Republicans and Douglas Democrats. The factions of the New-York Shells and the Southern Disunionists, it is hardly necessary to say, have never interrupted the political serenity of Delaware, whose progress toward liberal ideas has been, during the past four years, rapid and undeviating. For instance, the Fremont electors received 306 votes; the Lincoln electors, 3,600. Whatever party shall represent liberal constitutional ideas in 1864, and I think that four years will hardly suffice to destroy the Republican organization, though Mr. BUCHANAN's organ and the *Herald* predict just this, and emphatically nothing else; whatever party shall represent liberal and, at the same time, constitutional ideas in 1864, will carry Delaware, and thenceforth always.

Mr. WADE's speech is much approved here—so is Mr. JOHNSON's, of Tennessee. Mr. IVERSON's eloquence is not appreciated as much as might be agreeable to that gentleman; and the swollen sentences of the burly, truculent, good-nutured WIGFALL provoke a laughter second only to that which arises in the Senate when the Texan anarch rules the mirthful hour.

How like in his oratory to the immortal Dunciad's immortal curse:

"As when a dab-chick waddles through the copse,
On feet and wings and flies and wades and hops;
So laboring on, with shoulders, hands and head,
Wide as a windmill, all his figure spread,
With arms expanded" WIGFALL rules "the State."

Wilmington, though not the capital of Delaware, divides the political sceptre of the State with Dover, the capital and the principal town of the Southern portion of the State. The southern counties at present, however, hold the political power, being strongly Democratic, and perhaps insist upon their supremacy the more strongly as they see it slowly passing into the hands of the Republican, manufacturing interests of Newcastle. The vital, living, growing part of Delaware is exhibited much more in the journals, than in the present mouthpieces of the State at Washington, although SAULSBURY and BAYARD manifest no sympathy with the Secessionists at the National Capital, and FISHER may be called a Republican, although returned as the combination candidate of the Bell men and the Republicans.

The business interests of Wilmington and the State at large seem less depressed than might be expected. Notwithstanding the extensive troubles among the flour dealers in the great cities, there have been no failures among the millers of Wilmington or Brandywine, and wheat commands cash, as usual. The cotton factories in the neighborhood are working on half time, but the paper mills and the powder mills are actively employed. The latter establishments, owned by the Messrs. DUPONT, of world-wide reputation, give constant occupation to about four hundred men, whose white cottages, scattered along the picturesque banks of the Brandywine, at respectful distances from the powder mills, give a pleasing animation to the landscape. The powder mills themselves are low, insignificant structures of stone, usually built against a side-hill, and covered with movable roofs, which, when an explosion occurs, fly off, and leave the walls standing. One burst commonly concludes the explosion, but one has been known to follow another, seemingly from the same material, a thing difficult to believe, but the ways of powder are past finding out, and a too close investigation of the subject is dangerous. Such an anomalous occasion as this caused the death of the late ALEXIS DUPONT, who escaped the first crash in time to be the victim of the second, just as he was hastening to the aid of a wounded workman. A pretty church near the romantic bridge of the Brandywine attests the piety of its generous founder.

The iron works here are also in active operation. They have just completed a propeller, and a side-wheel steamer for the Southern trade, both iron, and having wonderfully light draft. The steamer, although 146 feet long, and containing a massive engine from the Morgan Iron Works, New-York, will draw, when fully loaded with freight and passengers, only about five feet. It is a difficult problem thus to reconcile the demands of the shallow waters of the Texan bays with those of the turbulent seas of Hatteras, yet this steamer is said to be as capable of riding a rough sea as a vessel with a keel twenty feet under water.

Did you ever get a very private circular from Wilmington, inviting you as a confidential friend (taken hap-hazard from the Directory) to send on from five to five hundred dollars to your obedient servants, Thingumy & Co., Box No. 9,999, Wilmington, (don't forget the number,) in exchange for a package of tickets in our infallible drawing for the 32d of next month? I have, if you have not, and I have had the strength of mind to decline. I based my refusal upon moral grounds, strictly; for I cannot reconcile it to the rule of right to put $5 into one of my neighbor's pockets and draw out $5,000 from the other, though the customary deduction of 15 per cent. does certainly make some slight amends to the loser. I have, however, witnessed in person the scenes to which I was unwilling to commit my autograph, and am gratified to state that the liberal gentlemen who give $5,000 for $5 are prospering far beyond the measure you might expect. This must arise either from the large business they transact, or from the 15 per cent. they deduct, though this per centage, one would think, must be swallowed up in postal expenses. Over $100,000 a year does the Postmaster-General receive from the little joker at Wilmington; the paper-makers as much more; there is no end of envelopes and of stout niggers wheeling barrow-loads of correspondence to the Post-office. Three or four hundred employes attest the grandeur and the success of the philanthropic enterprise.

The January fast is to be observed here, and Mr. BUCHANAN will be duly prayed for. I append to my letter a liturgic form composed for the occasion by a prominent citizen who bears the name of an illustrious martyr of Liberty under the sanguinary MARY. Treat is as you like; it isn't mine, and perhaps for that reason all the better.

FRONT-STREET.

INTERPOLATION—LITURGICO—POLITICAL.

Remember not, Lord, as offences, our walking in the footsteps of our fathers; nor as an offence by our fathers the following out the Constitution of the United States; nor as an offence by our forefathers that they, in our Colonial state, "proclaimed Liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof."*

From all evil and mischief; from pride, vain glory and hypocrisy; from all *sedition, privy conspiracy and rebellion*, good Lord deliver us.

That it may please Thee in our time to permit thy aged, unworthy servant, JAMES BUCHANAN, to retire to private life, giving him time to repent of his sins. We beseech Thee to hear us, good Lord.

That it may please Thee to bless thy servant, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the President elect of these United States; replenish him with Heavenly wisdom; install him in his high office in peace; strengthen his hands to maintain the laws, giving him the victory over all his enemies; and that he may always incline to Thy will, and finally beat down Satan under his feet. Let all the people say Amen.

*Motto on the original bell of the State House in Philadelphia.

The United States and Mexico.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to make a few remarks upon the article in Wednesday's TIMES, headed, "Shall we have Mexico?" If I understand the drift of this article, taken in connection with the remarks of leading Republicans in and out of Congress, previously published, it proposes that the North shall throw a protectorate over Mexico, (calling into requisition the Army and Navy if necessary,) for the purpose of bring about a speedy annexation of the Mexican Republic to the States of the North. The palpable excuse for these suggestions, relative to taking Mexico under the wing of the North, and eventually incorporating that country into the Northern Union, is to maintain an antagonism, or in other words, erect a barrier against the further progress of the Slave power on the South, and gain a market which will offset the one we lose by a dissolution of the Union.

Your article states:

"There are many obstacles to the adoption of the policy of a protectorate over Mexico, which the dissolution of the Union would remove. Deeply as we should deplore the disruption of the Confederacy, as it now exists, it is a consolation to know that that sad event would remove the last obstruction to the consummation of the obvious policy of the American Republic. The whole question of Slavery will then be out of the way, and the Mexican people can receive a guaranty of a stable Government at our hands without incurring the risk of being overrun by Slavery. * * * * *

A protectorate would be the intiatory measure, accompanied with free trade, and a right of colonization. But it is evident that the effect of this intimate intercourse with the free people of the North, accompanied by an infusion of a large element of Northern freemen, would be to Americanize Mexico in its ideas of government and civil freedom; so that after a f w years of pupilage the Mexican States would be incorporated into the Union on equal terms with the original States. The South will thus be surrounded by States and Territories in which the idea of civil liberty in its widest application will become the great bond o' Union. * * * * *

The secession of the Southern States would still leave the Federal Government intact. It would retain every feature of its organization, and every resource for its preservation. The Army and Navy would remain in possession of the Government, and might be increased to any needful extent. There can, therefore, be no impediment to the consummation of this policy. No force which the seceding states could raise would interpose a serious obstacle. Without organization, without government, without money, without arms, without ships, without sailors, and, at best, immeasurably the weaker party, the Slave States could do nothing to resist the Northern protectorate over Mexico. England and France, and all commercial nations, would thank us for the service we should do the cause of civilization and commerce, and the Mexicans themselves will open their arms to receive us.

Here, then, is a policy which must enlist the ardent support of every Northern man, and especially those engaged in manufactures and commerce. It opens up a limitless field of enterprise, and cannot fail to restore any temporary loss we may sustain by the disruption of the Union."

The TIMES is considered high authority in Mexican matters, and for this reason I am the more earnest in remarking upon what I consider to be erroneous in the article under discussion.

In the first place, does Mexico need our protection?

According to all accounts, that country is just emerging from a long and bloody struggle, in which liberal principles triumph. The Liberal Progressive Party in the Republic of Mexico has destroyed its greatest bane and curse—the Church Power. It has withstood, wearied out, and completely frustrated the diplomacy of Europe, which has exerted itself so powerfully and persistently on the side of despotism and retrogression. Unaided and alone, and against the opinion of the civilized world, the Liberal Party is, according to all appearances, on the eve of a final and complete triumph over that powerful combination of adverse circumstances which has heretofore been successful in crushing every rising aspiration for freedom. Under these circumstances, it would not appear that Mexico is likely to require the protection of any foreign Power.

In the next place, would "the Mexicans themselves open their arms to receive us?" as you assume they will. I answer emphatically, No. Any such action on the part of the Mexican people is totally out of the question. They offered through the McLane-Ocampo Treaty that species of *commercial* annexation which is sure to result from free and unrestricted commercial intercourse, based on liberal and advantageous treaty stipulations. The Senate of the United States not only refused this when it was offered, but declined to accord to the Constitutional Government of Mexico, or the people, bravely struggling for the right, any real sympathy or aid. The Republican leaders were, in fact, prominent in ridiculing and denouncing the Liberal Party of Mexico. With what grace, therefore, can they now come forward in such hot haste and advocate the policy of swallowing Mexico, *nolens volens*, at one gulp? No such policy as this with Mexico can be made to work, and it will prove ruinous to any party or country that undertakes to carry it out.

Do not suppose that I conceive your remarks to be dictated by any unfriendly feelings towards Mexico. The suggestions you have made will doubtless be received more kindly from your journal than from any other, for you consistently and ably advocated the ratification of the McLane Treaty, the total end and aim of which was to bring about legitimately precisely what it is now proposed to accomplish in a manner wholly impracticable.

The idea that Mexico is under any "risk of being overrun with Slavery," I consider altogether baseless. My doctrine is that the entire power of the United States cannot fasten Slavery on Mexico. A Higher Power has settled that question. But it is of little use to discuss this point, so long as the public mind is up to fever heat on the subject. There is a ray of light or hope—the first I have seen—flashing over this absurd and fatally misunderstood subject. It comes from an unexpected and peculiar quarter, and if there is no trick about it, we must regard it as significant of good. I refer to the proposition of CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, considered an extreme Republican, in the House of Representatives, *that the question of Slavery in New-Mexico shall be left entirely with the people of that Territory.*

Permit me in this connection to refer to an article that appeared in the *Evening Post* a few days since, entitled "A GLANCE AT THE FUTURE." Your cotemporary argues that in case the American Union is dissolved, our famous and cherished Monroe doctrine will fall to the ground, and on this basis remarks as follows:

"And we will add, that there are those who have means of information entitled to respect, who authorize us to record the prediction that six months from this time a Spanish force will be in quiet possession of every district and town in Mexico; that in one year from this time a line of steamers will ply regularly between Cadiz and Vera Cruz; that within three years a line of railroad from Vera Cruz to Acapulco, which Don JOSE DE SALAMANCA, one of the wealthiest men and largest contractors on this Continent, stands ready to undertake, will be finished; and that before five years are over, the trade of New-York with Mexico and Cuba will be increased five fold."

Whatever knowledge the writer of the above may possess on the subject has most certainly led him far astray. The prediction as to what Spain intends to do, or can do in Mexico, is simply absurd. Spain desires to sustain the Church faction—and she can, in this respect, give Mexico serious trouble—but as to her ability to conquer and hold the whole, or any portion of that country, it does not exist. I have the charity to believe the *Post* is covertly attempting to push the Republicans up to the policy which you so boldly advocate.

In view of all the circumstances, I would simply intimate that for some time to come we shall probably have as much as we can properly attend to in protecting ourselves against ourselves, without undertaking to protect and manage a country so unfortunately situated as Mexico is represented to be. D.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1860.

ART-GOSSIP.

WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS exhibit a very beautiful painting, by AMES, of Albany, which is said to be the most accurate likeness of ALEXANDER HAMILTON in the country. Patriots being scarce in these days, it may be well for our readers to know where they can refresh their memory, as to how such a person looked. They have also a very exquisite miniature landscape, by RONDEL, in which sheep, water view, trees and sky are most satisfactorily arranged, and most choicely painted. The two Niagaras, by CHURCH and GIGNOUX, (1858,) are still in the exhibition room, though they are not open to the public. The faithful photographs of PALMER's Marbles, with which all young-ladydom is in love, are as much in favor as ever.

Another view of THORPE's "Niagara" strengthens our opinion, that as the work of an amateur, it is beyond praise. As a faithful and absolute rendering of the actual scene, it cannot be excelled, and the perspective is very fine. The water, however, was never made to run; it is marbleized water—having color, but no life, no sparkle.

In the same rooms with the above (Dusseldorf,) is a comical picture of our Battery in the olden time—when our grand-parents were in their prime and used to dance and gambol on the green sward, watched by the vigilant eye of the worthy Governor. How different then from now. The trees, the figures, the limbs arboreal and human, are not such as we see there to-day, nor does the festive gathering of breeched men and buxom women in holiday guise, much resemble the crowd of miserable emigrants who daily throng the Castle Garden gates—but as an interesting reminiscence we would advise all New-Yorkers to see it, and as a painting of rich and effective coloring it will be a pleasing sight for all who love such works.

The workmen of the Old World are noted for their successes in bronze—but though the material for collection is so plentiful, there is not in all Europe a single collection of bronzes worth $100,000—each man displays his own and jealously watches his neighbor. In this country, and more particularly in this City and Philadelphia, the sale, of bronzes is enormous, and the displays made by our jewelers are finer than can be found in all the world beside. A gallery, to which admittance is free, has recently been opened by TIFFANY & Co., of this City, in which are bronzes to the extent of $250,000. There are reductions of the gems of all the known antiques, most admirably and faithfully cast. Such works as the "Apollo Belvidere," leafed or leafless—the "Fates," after Phidias—statuettes of Benvenuto Cellini, Leonardo di Vinci, Raphael, Michael Angelo, Palissy the Potter, and Guttemberg—some exquisite things after JEAN GOUJON of the Sixteenth Century—Pompeian copies without number—the animal kingdom in great variety—designs of cattle made expressly by ROSA BONHEUR, and vases of the Algerine white marble, with which all Paris is in love, are found in wonderful profusion. The tastes of our people demand such things, and fabulous prices, such as $1,700 for a mantel set, are frequently paid by collectors, while the centre-tables, what-nots and etageres of the well-to-do class of society are liberally supplied with a less costly but very desirable ornamentation of the same school.

SCHAUS continues to add to his collection many beautiful and agreeable works. A series of groupings by MEYER VON BREMEN, deserves particular mention; a landscape by SHATTUCK, representing scenery upon the Hudson, in which the artist has given a reproduction of those autumnal tints, whose beauty no adjective can enhance or pen describe, is one of the finest pictures we have seen from him. There is also a beautifully finished family scene by CHAVET, whose style so closely resembles MEISSONIER's, that many take one for the other—one of the tenderest colorings ever exhibited here by MERLE, called the "Cradle" or "La Belle Sœur," a representation of the patient care bestowed upon a little child by an elder sister; and an animal piece by VERBOECKHOVEN, in which are the most genuine sheep imaginable, whose wool one is almost tempted to pull.

BROWN is getting on finely with his "White Mountains." It is an immense picture, of the same size as the "Bay of New-York." Old Mount Washington stands sublime as it is revealed by the soft light of the rising sun, and we venture to say that the grandeur, the solidity, the silent and inherent strength of mountain scenery was never before so faithfully depicted.

NICHOLS is displaying a very fine portrait of RACHEL, by AMES; a pebbly curvy view of Newport Beach, by BROWN; a view of Old Point Comfort, by JAMES MCKAYE, one of the most promising young native artists among us, and a series of pictures of unseasonable fruits, such as water-melons, squashes, cucumbers and cherries.

JOHN ROGERS, the sculptor, of whose "Fairy Whisper" we have spoken frequently, has received several orders for copies of that work in marble. He is now modeling several statuette groups, that will make a sensation when exhibited. There is one which he calls "A Bribe," but which looks like the Devil and an Alderman, which will be peculiarly appropriate at the present time; and another called "The Artist and his Patron," which is very fine. It is really gratifying to know that native talent is encouraged and patronized as extensively as it is by residents of this City.

Private enterprise is doing for the public here, in Art as it does in everything else, what in older countries goes undone, or is attempted only by Government. Our galleries of paintings and of sculpture are one and all the results of private outlay, and are permanent or transient, as may best suit the whim of the individual owner. In this city we have several permanent private galleries, such as the ASPINWALL and BELMONT, that are generally opened to the public gratuitously on certain days; and we also have several go-ahead firms, such as WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS, GOUPIL, and SCHAUS, who, less selfishly, to be sure, but none the less worthily, furnish to our art-loving people all that they can desire, and more than they have a right to expect, in the line of original design and superior execution. We have frequently referred to individual pictures that are now on exhibition at the rooms of GOUPIL, and are glad to learn that further opportunities are to be afforded us, both for examination and reference. We need not remind our readers that the annual exhibition of French and Flemish pictures is still continued, for the Gallery is crowded daily, and the proprietors have concluded to remain with us some little time yet, thereby keeping our Athenian friends on the tenter-hooks of disappointed expectancy, much to their dignified astonishment.

In connection with this Gallery are the celebrated, much bepraised, much-discussed and much-abused paintings by CLAUDE MARIE DUBUFE, of those eminently interesting and rather antique subjects, the "Temptation" and the "Expulsion" of our respected and simple-natured parients, who occupied some centuries since that very comfortable and reputed-to-be-beautiful spot called Paradise. The story runs that Eve, being persuaded by the serpent, tempted Adam, who, yielding, was with her driven from their home by the avenging angel of the Lord. The titles of the pictures indicate the subjects. In the "Temptation" we find Adam, sitting gingerly on a green bank, backed by a jolly lion and staring straight ahead as we have at times seen rustic yeomen glare at a *camera obscura*. We sincerely trust that such as he was not the founder of the human race. A large, undressed, baby-faced, doll-eyed Miss Nancy of a man does not fulfill our ideal of him who walked with God in the garden and there communed with him.

THE BURCH DIVORCE CASE.

A Letter from Rev. Dr. Patterson.

Editors of the Chicago Tribune:

In compliance with your request, I place at your disposal the following statement which was prepared for one of the religious journals at the East.

At the suggestion of judicious friends at the East and the West, I have reluctantly concluded to offer a few statements respecting my unavoidable connection with the celebrated "Burch Divorce Case." The attacks which have been made on me in several of the secular journals have been so gross, bitter and glaringly false as to reveal the working of a strong influence from some interested source, which is sufficiently obvious to those who know the location and relations of the papers referred to, and are aware who are the special friends of the parties in the case. But without some explanation, erroneous impressions may be left on many honest minds. Suffer me then to state the following facts:

Several days *before* the correspondence between Mrs. BURCH and myself was called for in the Court, the reporter of one of the New-York papers took from the files of the Court a *part* of that correspondence, *omitting* my first reply to Mrs. BURCH, and forwarded the first, third and fourth letters, for publication. This broken copy of the correspondence was prefaced by a very unfair statement of the manner in which Mr. BURCH came into possession of Mrs. BURCH's first letter to me. On the 23d of November, three days before the correspondence was produced in Court, violent attacks were made on me in the Albany *Times* and the Cleveland *Herald*, in which I was represented as having wantonly betrayed Mrs. B.'s confidence, in order to aid Mr. B. in the effort to convict her of crime. On the 26th of November similar assaults were made in the Albany *Evening Journal* and the Troy *Arena*. This was the same day on which the correspondence was drawn out in the Court, and before those papers could have been apprised of the facts as then developed by the testimony. These slanderous articles were speedily copied into several other papers. On the 1st of December several simultaneous attacks were again made, in papers remote from each other. The same thing occurred again on the 7th of December, and the same thing, still again, on the 11th and 12th of the month. I make these classifications from the dates of the papers that have been sent to me. The *periodical and systematic* aspect of these assaults could hardly have been accidental, and seems to point to *some common source of influence*. In several of the articles in question, reference was made to "confessor and penitent," and "the secrets of the confessional," and a respectable paper in the City of New-York, indulges in the remark that "*the confessional would speedily be abolished if such a use of its secrets were to become habitual.*" This seems strange language to appear in Protestant journals. But it is not an effect without a cause. I make these statements to indicate that the prominence that has been given to my name in connection with this lamentable affair has arisen from causes whose working has not been visible to the public eye. I may add here also that none of the assaults spoken of, have appeared in any respectable paper in Chicago, where the facts are best known.

The representations in the attacks to which I have alluded, vary somewhat; but they are all adapted to create a very unjust impression in relation to the material facts involved. The facts are as follows:

Mrs. BURCH was sent away from Chicago, as appears from the testimony, on the 18th of January, 1860. Mr. BURCH filed his complaint and application for divorce the same day. The first intimation I ever heard of the trouble I received on the 19th of January, when Mr. BURCH called me into his house and stated to me the principal facts of the case as far as then developed, including Mrs. BURCH's written confessions to him, and her admissions to other persons before she left. I made no allusion to the difficulty until it had been noised abroad through the city several days. On the 30th of January, I received a letter from Mrs. BURCH, under date of Albany, Jan. 27. In this letter she made strong professions of penitence for her sin against her husband and against God, and requested me to write to her as soon as convenient. She also asked me to request Mr. BURCH "to pray ever for her," and desired that he and I would sometimes pray together for her," and that I would "comfort her poor husband." From these and other indications I could not resist the conviction that Mrs. BURCH wished me either to show the letter to her husband, or, at least to make him acquainted with its contents. And under the circumstances no reflecting person could have understood the letter otherwise than as a virtual acknowledgment of her guilt. Still I deemed it the wiser course to say nothing to Mr. BURCH about the letter. On the day after the receipt of the letter, Jan. 31, I answered it, putting upon it the only construction which occurred to me as possible without accusing Mrs. BURCH of the grossest hypocrisy, which I was far from doing. In my answer, I gave Mrs. BURCH the best counsel I was able, assuring her of my deep sympathy, and pointing her to Him who always forgives the true penitent. Two or three days after this answer was mailed, Mr. BURCH met me and spoke of Mrs. BURCH's letters to several different persons, and added, to my great surprise, that he understood that she had written to me. I asked him how he became aware that she had written to me? He replied *that she had so stated herself in a letter to his sister-in-law*, (who was then in his house.) He then asked if he might see the letter, but I promptly declined showing it to him.

Some time in the month of April, I think, more than two months after the receipt of Mrs. B.'s letter, and after it was well understood that she would in her defence make an unqualified denial of the truth of all her confessions, Mr. BURCH spoke to me again about the letter, and said that his counsel would be obliged to insist on the use of it is evidence in the trial. The whole matter had now assumed a new aspect; but still I expressed to Mr. B. a very strong unwillingness to have the letter used in the trial, if it could be avoided. I immediately went to a judicious Christian lawyer, and asked his advice in relation to the case. He said to me that I could be legally obliged to produce the letter, or to swear to my recollection of its contents—that it would be safer, and more just to all parties, to produce the letter itself; and that in his judgment I had no moral right to withhold it. A day or two after this, Mr. BURCH spoke to me again on the subject. I renewed my expression of unwillingness to have the letter used in the Court, if it could be properly avoided. He said, however, that his lawyers would feel constrained to use it, after the turn which the case was taking. I then partly promised to permit his lawyers to see the letter, with the understanding that they would allow me to retain it, and would not call it out in the trial if they could properly dispense with it. This I did, in the hope that when the counsel should see the letter, they would consent to dispense with it in the trial, perceiving, as I thought they would, that it was less clear and conclusive than other similar letters which they had in their possession. It was my intention to go to the counsel with Mr. BURCH and talk the matter over with them and show them the peculiar difficulty of my relations to the case. But contrary to my expectation, and without any design on his part, Mr. BURCH called at my house to obtain the letter, when I was not in, and my wife, after considerable search, found it and gave it to him, under the impression that there was no further stipulation to make respecting it. Afterwards I called on the counsel and requested them not to use the letter as evidence, if they could see this to be at all consistent with their duty. They considered the matter, but decided that they ought not to omit this piece of evidence; and I did not think it important to insist that the letter should be restored to my possession, merely to have it formally called out by order of the Court.

I heard nothing from my letter to Mrs. B., of Jan. 31, until late in the month of May, when I learned, while absent from home, that a note had been received from her under date of May 18. In this note Mrs. B. expressed her *surprise* that a construction had been put on her letter of Jan. 27, unfavorable to her,—evidently referring to the same sort of construction which I had honestly given to it in my answer of Jan. 31, (nearly four months before,) and of which she had made no complaint. She also asked for a copy of the letter. Her note presented to me a strange appearance, and made a very painful impression on my mind. Yet I would have sent her the copy she asked, if the letter had been in my possession; but as it was not, and I had then no access to it, I replied, stating the fact as it was. But after this time, I expressed to Mr. B.'s counsel my wish that they would give Mrs. B.'s counsel every advantage they consistently could, in regard to the knowledge of the letter, before the trial should come on; and accordingly they put her counsel in possession of the whole correspondence, two or three weeks before the case came into Court.

From these statements the following facts are plain:

1. I know nothing whatever of the trouble between Mr. and Mrs. BURCH until after she had made her confessions, and had been gone from the city about four and twenty hours.

2. The letter of Mrs. B. was received by me on the 30th of January, twelve days after Mr. B.'s complaint was filed, and could not, therefore, have had any place among his reasons for making application for divorce.

3. The letter of Mrs. B., which has been so widely represented as sacredly confidential, was evidently not designed to be confidential at all, so far as Mr. B. was concerned, but was intended, at least in part, to bring an influence to bear on his mind in her favor.

4. *Mrs. B. herself conveyed to Mr. B., through another, the first information he received of the fact that she had written to me.*

5. I never showed the letter to Mr. B. at all and never consented to allow his counsel to see it, until I had taken legal advice on the subject, and was fully assured that this was the only course I could pursue with any hope of preventing the use of the letter on the trial. Moreover, the whole moral aspect of the matter had been changed at this time by Mrs. B.'s revokement of her former confessions, and of her professions of penitence.

6. It was accidental that the letter passed out of my possession as it did.

7. I used my influence successfully to secure to Mrs. BURCH's counsel a knowledge of the contents of the letter before the trial.

Your readers can now judge for themselves how much ground there is for the wholesale charges that have been so studiously and persistently made against me in relation to my unwilling connection with this painful matter. I have done nothing which I would not have done if Mrs. BURCH had occupied Mr. BURCH's position in the case. The imputation that I have been actuated by a "mercenary" consideration is unworthy of any respectable journal. I have never been, and do not expect to be, under any special obligation to Mr. BURCH.

I will only add that in a recent meeting of a pastoral association in this city, at which ten pastors and resident ministers were present, my relations to this matter were freely canvassed, and the opinion was expressed by every member of the meeting that my course had been one of entire integrity, and that there was no ground for just censure against me in the case. The same opinion has been expressed also by many other gentlemen who know as well what are the proper limits of pastoral confidence as any men in this land.

I now calmly commit this whole matter to the judgment of honorable and Christian people, and to the still higher judgment of Him who sits far above the reach of human selfishness and passion.

Yours, R. W. PATTERSON.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17, 1860.

SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Female Sanitary Missions—Addresses by Rev. Dr. Bellows, Jas. T. Brady and others.

A special meeting of the New-York Sanitary Association was held at the Home for the Friendless, No. 29 East Twenty-ninth-street, on Thursday evening, Gen. FREDERICK E. MATHER, presiding, at which Dr. ELISHA HARRIS presented the report of a Committee appointed in November to inquire into the propriety of declaring that in the opinion of the Association the formation of Female Sanitary Mission Societies for the purpose of instructing the families of the ignorant and indigent in the principles and practice of Domestic Hygiene, is a subject worthy the consideration of the ladies of New-York, and might be made productive of incalculable benefits to the present and future generations. The report set forth that it was entirely within the scope of the Association to establish such missions, that woman was preëminently fitted for such labors, that a wide field for them lay around them, that past experience in other Associations and other lands proved their efficacy. It recommended that the resolution pending before the Association in regard to this subject be adopted, and that a Committee of five members of the Association be appointed to advise and coöperate with the ladies in Sanitary Missionary labors.

Mr. PROSPER M. WETMORE moved the adoption of the report, and

Rev. Dr. BELLOWS addressed the audience. He said the question of sanitary reform was one of so many details that it was with difficulty that it gained attention in these times when so many matters of such exciting interest claimed our thought. Yet it was these details the examination of which was essential to the carrying forward of a God-rewarded labor. Our state of society is not seen to favor the idea of the obligations which the wealthier classes owe to the poor, that was perceived more strongly in lands that were not so Democratic. The difficulties here in this regard existed of course but to be overcome; but it was not wise to forget that they exist. There was one phase of the subject to which he desired to call attention. It seemed to him that the servants in our families should receive more instruction on hygienic matters from their mistresses. The Irish population who went out to service here, he thought, were Providentially designed to be educated up to their duties and privileges here, by this method of contact with the better-informed classes. He had heard of one family which, within four months, had employed fifty-six servants. It was not right that servants should thus be kept for a little while and then dismissed because they were ignorant. Some interest should be taken in teaching them. The opportunities for giving instruction in their own household should not be neglected by the women of New-York. The time was, in a measure, passed when kitchens were on the first floor, and not underground, and the ladies of the household took some interest in domestic affairs. Dr. BELLOWS recommended that in all the churches sub-associations be formed for carrying out this reform. They must make some great existing institution, like the Church, the basis for a movement of this kind.

JAS. T. BRADY, Esq., said he did not feel that he had a right to be there. He had neither the qualifications nor attainments which were essential in order that he might speak on this subject as ably as some. But some facts had come under his observation in connection with this subject. It was his delight to associate with men who perceived the sanitary phenomena that occurred around us, and explained their causes, and how they might be made useful to mankind. It was a positive truth that many a man had ceased to be careless of his health because of his regard for some fair one. Mr. BRADY complimented the sex upon its benevolent attributes, and especially alluded to the self-sacrifice of FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, whom he declared to be the greatest being living. He believed that God designed woman to be the minister of sanitary affairs. Her peculiarities, physiological and moral, fitted her for it. How few there were who were fully informed with regard to what FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE had done. Every woman, to be sure, could not be a Florence Nightingale, but many could make themselves little less. Dr. BELLOWS' suggestion with regard to a movement in the churches for sanitary missions was an excellent one. Concentration was needed, and thus it would be attained. He admired the shrinking modesty of the sex, and would be sorry to see women brought to any positions for which their delicacy did not fit them, but he did not believe that in going forth to do good in the manner proposed they would do anything that was unbecoming or inconsistent with their best characteristics.

Rev. Dr. MUHLENBERGH dwelt upon the advisability and practicability of the proposed measure. He suggested that it would be well to call a meeting of ladies who felt interested in the subject, and to talk it over with them. If dispensaries were established for the poor much good would result

Mr. S B. HALLIDAY presented some statistics concerning the condition of the poor in this City, already published, and enlarged upon the importance of the recommendations of the report.

Hon. F. A. CONKLING being called upon, said he had come to be instructed and not to impart information. What was to be done to ameliorate the condition of the poor? Much might be done in teaching them the laws of Hygiene. Mr. CONKLING spoke at length of the importance of cleanliness and ventilation.

Dr. POST advocated the agency of ladies in behalf of sanitary reforms, and complimented them by saying that he believed they would effect a great deal of good by their efforts in that behalf.

Dr. PURDY claimed that the crowding together of many families in tenant houses was caused by rum and tobacco, which stupefied the senses of men and reduced them to penury. He appealed to the ladies, therefore, to take the first step in the movement by setting their faces against the use of those agents of evil in any form or by any class.

Dr. SEWALL supported the same views. He was a temperance man theoretically though not practically. Until intemperance was removed little could be done. The ladies had a Herculean task before them.

Mr. HALLIDAY said he was a temperance man theoretically and practically, and it was a terrible thing for a man who held such principles as the gentleman had expressed, to be anything but a temperance man practically. Under the same kind of discouragements that were met with here, the ladies in St. Giles', London, had gone on nobly with their work, and had effected much.

A gentleman suggested that it would be a good work for the ladies to see to it that the children of the poor are vaccinated.

Dr. GRISCOM denounced the Municipal Authorities to which the execution of the Health laws is committed.

The report and resolutions were adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

Military and Naval Intelligence.

Recruiting for the Army is not very brisk now. Applicants for enlistment are plenty enough, but the lack of money to pay them renders the officers indisposed to enrol their names. The force at present on Governor's Island consists of about 200 men, mostly recruits, who are first-class soldiers in every way. Maj. HOLMES, an officer of lengthened experience, is in command. The head-quarters of the Army in town are presided over by Col. SCOTT, son in-law to the General. Col. THOMAS is still in Washington, giving the War Department the benefit of his enlarged views on the state of the Army.

We gave some days since a detailed account of the forces at Fort Moultrie. The following is a correct statement of the officers stationed there:

Major ROBERT ANDERSON, First Regiment Artillery, Commanding officer; Assistant Surgeon, S. W. Crawford, Medical Staff; Capt. Abner Doubleday, commanding Company E; Lieut. Theodore Tablat, Lieut. Jefferson C. Davis, Lieut. Norman J. Hall, Adjutant and Quartermaster Engineer Corps; Capt. J. G. Foster, Corps of Engineers in charge of Castle Pinckney and Fort Sumter; Lieuts. G. W. Snyder and Richard K. Meade, Assistants.

A letter from the African Squadron throws some light on the recent captures of so many cargoes of negroes. The prize money paid for the slaves taken on the Coast is so considerable that British and Yankee captains are said not to be insensible to the pecuniary advantage gained by letting the empty craft go "scot free," and seizing them when loaded and returning. As $25 are paid for every negro caught, those found within a few weeks on board the *Storm King*, *Erie*, *Cora*, *Bonita* and *Sunny South*, would leave nearly a hundred dollars to every individual attached to the vessel that took them.

A Southern paper would like to know how many of our naval vessels were constructed South, and how many North. There were 49 ships built at Northern Navy yards, and 23 at Southern ones, (including Washington,) as follows: Ten at New-York; fifteen at Philadelphia; eight at Washington; fifteen at Norfolk; seventeen at Boston; six at Portsmouth, N. H.; one in Erie, Penn., (the steamer *Michigan*;) one at Sackets Harbor, and one in Pittsburg. The remainder were purchased. Some of the best vessels in the Navy are of Norfolk origin.

Orders have been received at the Brooklyn Navy-yard to fit out the United States storeship *Relief* for sea forthwith. Her destination is said to be the Coast of Africa, but this is doubted. If she goes there a mail bag for the African squadron will close at the Lyceum in about three weeks. A crowd of hands was put to work on the ship yesterday.

The Steamer Seen on Fire.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 27, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You surmise that the steamer seen on fire N. N. E. of Bermuda, by the ship *Scargo*, may have been the Halifax and West India mail steamer. Please to correct this, as the *Delta* sailed *from* Halifax on the 14th, and would not be off Bermuda before the 18th or 19th, at which time the *Scargo* was spoken off Boston. The steamer on fire is reported also to have had oranges, lemons and rum on board; she was, therefore, bound, most probably, from, and not to, the West Indies. Yours, truly, E. CUNARD.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

INCREASE OF SALARY OF JUDGES OF THE SUPREME AND SUPERIOR COURTS—BILLS LAID OVER—THE NEW HARLEM BRIDGE.

The resolution laid over at the last meeting, to increase the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, in the sum of $1,000 annually, was taken up, and, after some discussion, again laid over. On motion of Mr. PURDY, the Comptroller was directed to pay J. McLeod Murphy the sum of $500, being the balance of the appropriation for the survey of the Harlem River. The bills for fitting up election polling places for various Wards elicited considerable discussion, but were finally ordered paid. The salaries of certain Clerks in the office of the County Clerk, to be increased, in accordance with their petition, were reported upon favorably, but were laid over. Two or three small bills, incurred by parties engaged on the new Harlem Bridge, were ordered paid. The bill of Henry Brüll, as interpreter to the Fourth District Civil Court, at the rate of $800 per year, was laid over. The bill of James A. Lowe, amounting to $480 25, for administering oaths in cases of violations of the Excise law, under direction of A. O. Hall, then District-Attorney, and certified by him, and which was favorably reported upon by the Committee, was laid over.

The final report of the Engineer in charge of the new Harlem Bridge, with his maps, estimates of expenditure, &c., at $190,000, was presented, and, on motion of Supervisor PURDY, was ordered printed, under the direction of the Committee on Annual Taxes.

The Board then adjourned until Monday.

THE NEW CITY CHAMBERLAIN.

MR. PLATT REFUSES TO GIVE UP THE MONEY.

Mr. Devlin, the newly-appointed City Chamberlain, filed his bonds yesterday with the Comptroller, (the amount being $200,000,) and his securities, Messrs. E. Burkhalter, (a brother-in-law of Ex-Mayor Havemeyer,) Wm. A. Hall, Henry J. Hoguet, and Francis A. Palmer, (President of the Broadway Bank.) The bonds having been approved by the Comptroller, he forthwith dispatched to Mr. Platt a letter of which the following is a copy:

DECEMBER 28, 1860.

Nathan C. Platt, Esq., late Chamberlain of the City of New-York:

You are hereby requested to transfer to Daniel Devlin, Esq., (who has been duly appointed and qualified as your successor in the offices of Chamberlain of the City of New-York and County Treasurer of the County of New-York,) the balance of the public moneys remaining in your hands to the credit of the several City accounts, taking his receipt in duplicate for the amount paid to him, in the form hereto annexed, one copy of said receipt to be retained by you, and the other copy thereof to be transferred to this office, with your final account current and vouchers. You are also requested to deliver to your successor, above named, all books, vouchers, papers and documents in your possession appertaining to the said office of Chamberlain of the City of New-York, taking his receipt therefor, in duplicate, and transmit a copy of the same to this office. Respectfully,

ROB. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

Accompanying the above was a letter of similar import, addressed to Mr. PLATT, as custodian of the County funds, and of the securities belonging to the Sinking Fund, all of which are in the keeping of the City Chamberlain; and with those, were forms of receipts to be signed by the Chamberlain in duplicate.

A formal demand for the possession of the money, backed by the letters from the Comptroller, was made by Mr. DEVLIN, who was accompanied by a leading officer of the Broadway Bank, but Mr. PLATT declined to accede to the "request" of the Comptroller. Thus the matter stands at present. The statute authorizes the Comptroller, in such a case as that now presented to "demand or require," but not to "request," and Mr. PLATT has declined to comply with this "request," and retains his hold of the purse-strings for the present. In compliance with instructions from the Comptroller, all the recipients of public moneys made their deposits yesterday with Mr. DEVLIN, taking his receipts therefor. The Comptroller, who has the selection of the clerks to the City Chamberlain and County Treasurer, has reappointed Messrs. OVINGTON and LEAVENWORTH, gentlemen who have occupied their respective positions for many years.

Major SCOTT, of the army, was buried with military honors from the Presidio in San Francisco a few weeks since. He graduated at West Point in 1821; served with Gen. TAYLOR in Mexico, and won honors at Palo Alto. The last three years of his life was spent in California.

LAW COURTS AND POLICE.

Contract to Furnish Paper-hangings—A Suit and its Result.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Jones.

Francis C. White vs. Haywood & Co., of Manchester, England.—It appears from the evidence adduced on the trial of this action that the defendants are largely engaged in the manufacture of paper-hangings at Manchester, England. In 1855 the firm of Gilbert & Rockwell—a firm in this City—engaged in the sale of Yankee Notions, &c., entered into a contract with a man of the name of Pullen, the agent of the defendants, who came to this country to solicit orders in their behalf. Gilbert & Rockwell and this agent entered into a contract, by which Haywood & Co. were to supply $25,000 worth of paper-hangings and borders, which were selected from samples in the possession of the defendants' agent. Gilbert & Rockwell claim that the purchase was made on their own paper at eight months from the date of shipment at Liverpool. The defendants aver that they were to receive indorsed paper for one-half the amount of their bill. One-half of the order was to be shipped from Liverpool so that it should arrive here by the 1st of February, and the other half by the 1st of April, 1855. The invoice for $10,000 worth of the paper was received by the defendant's agent in this City about the middle of December, 1854, the balance of the order was never sent. The defendants refused to deliver any of the articles mentioned in the invoice, except upon the terms of payment for one-half in indorsed paper. Gilbert & Rockwell claim that they were ready to receive the invoice on their own notes. They accordingly assigned their claim for damages to the plaintiff in this action, who commenced by attaching the property of the defendants in this City. The defendants further claim that after the first order was given it was modified by Gilbert & Rockwell, and that the order so modified was only accepted by them upon indorsed paper for half the amount. It is further claimed that there was a misunderstanding between them as to the terms of the contract. The ground is taken, therefore, that the minds of the parties never having met there could be no contract.

The Court submitted to the jury the following questions: 1. As to whether any contract had actually been made between the parties. 2. What were the terms of contract, if any at all was made. The Court further expressed the opinion that although the order as to quantity and quality had been modified, yet the terms had not been altered from those originally agreed upon between the parties. If the jury should find for the plaintiff upon these issues he was entitled to a verdict for the difference between the contract price and the actual value of the goods at New-York at the time fixed for their delivery, with interest upon that amount. That if the jury find that Gilbert & Rockwell could have purchased the same goods in this market for the prices at which the defendant had agreed to sell them, the plaintiff was only entitled to nominal damages.

A. J. Vanderpoel for plaintiff; J. W. Gerard for defendants.

Liability of Personal Property to Taxation.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Sutherland, Bonney and Ingraham.

Hoyt vs. The Commissioners of Taxes.—In this case it appears that the defendant, Hoyt, owns some personal property, which is in the State of Louisiana, and upon which taxes have been laid. He now claims exemption from taxation upon such property.

The Court affirmed the decision of the Commissioners holding that personal property followed the person of the owner, and would, therefore, be taxed wherever he was found.

Fuller & Abbott for plaintiff; H. H. Anderson for defendant.

Clerical Partnerships—How a Firm was Dissolved.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Jesse T. Lee vs. Cornelius H. Van Wyck and William F. Lindsay.—This was a motion made to dissolve an injunction which had been granted on a statement of facts alleged as follows: Van Wyck, one of the defendants, some time in February last bought out a drug-store on the corner of Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue, in this City, and, as alleged, employed the plaintiff to carry on the business. The plaintiff, it appears, by agreement with defendant, was to conduct the business in his own name, and instead of receiving a regular salary, was to be compensated for his services by a share in the profits. It was shown that the business had been a profitable one, but as alleged, the defendant, Van Wyck, had not realized sufficient from it to pay the rent of the concern.

In order to order to rid himself of the plaintiff, Van Wyck sold out the entire concern on the 1st of November last to Lindsay, one of the defendants herein, who entered into possession of the premises, turning the plaintiff completely out. Lee then commenced an action, and in his complaint alleges that he was a partner of defendant Van Wyck, and had incurred heavy expenses on account of the business, demanding that the partnership be dissolved and a Receiver appointed. An injunction was accordingly granted, restraining the defendants from interfering with the business. On the argument of the motion to dissolve the injunction order, affidavits were read alleging that the business had been badly managed by the plaintiff; that he was merely a clerk, receiving a share of the profits in lieu of salary. At the conclusion of the argument the Court dissolved the injunction, with costs.

C. Bainbridge Smith for motion; A. R. Dyett, opposed.

United States Circuit Court—Dec. 28.

Before Judge Smalley.

The United States District-Attorney this morning filed a bill, similar to the one filed a few days since against the Bank of the Republic, against Jerome B. Simpson, Samuel C. Thompson and Frederick F. Thompson, composing the firm of Thompson & Brothers; Luther Clark, Edward Dodge, John D. Maxwell and Thomas F. Huntington, composing the firm of Clark, Dodge & Co.; Richard Schell, Godard Bailey, William H. Russell, —— Majors and —— Waddell, for the recovery of some of the bonds abstracted by Bailey.

Judge SMALLEY, as in the other case, granted an injunction to restrain the disposal of the bonds pending the suit.

Surrogate's Court.

Wills Admitted.—The wills of Thomas Reywood, Maltby Gelston and Wm. Stearne, were now admitted to probate by the Surrogate. Neither of the wills contain any devises of any interest to the public.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Kennedy vs. Simpson.*—Motion granted—$10 costs to abide event. Referee—if not agreed upon by parties—will be appointed by the Court when the order is drawn.

Sluyter et al. vs. Corbett.—Motion granted, with $10 costs, with liberty to the defendant, on payment of $10 costs, to file and serve an affidavit of merits and a verified answer in five days after service of this order.

Siloman vs. Appell et al.—Motion to vacate order of arrest granted; $10 costs.

Spaulding vs. Strong.—Findings of facts settled.

Hoffman et al. vs. Ingrate et al.—Motion denied without costs.

Deming vs. Starr et al.—Motion granted; to be put on calendar for the third Friday in January, 1861, without costs to either party on the motion.

Onderdonk vs. Excelsior Fire Insurance Company.—Order settled.

Dewey vs. Starr.—Motion denied, with $10 costs to abide the event of the suit.

HOGEBOOM, J.—*Michael Wilkerson vs. Elizabeth Wilkerson.*—Divorce granted, and custody of child awarded to plaintiff.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

HILTON, J.—*Godfrey vs. Babcock.*—Motion to discharge order of arrest granted, and $10 costs to abide event.

Jackson vs. Jackson.—Referred to Thaddeus H. Lane, Esq.

Auntz vs. Kammerarer.—On making the assignment, &c., defendant will be discharged from imprisonment.

Police Reports.

DESPERATE ATTACK BY HIGHWAYMEN.

Between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning Mr. Clark A. Humphrey, a boarder at the International Hotel, was followed a long distance down Broadway by two men, whom he tried to avoid by quickening his pace. They persisted, however, in keeping at his heels, and at the corner of White street both made an attack upon him. Having knocked him down, they beat and kicked him until he became insensible, when they robbed him of $27 and fled. Officer Dazet, of the Sixth Precinct, heard the noise which accompanied the assault, but he did not reach the place before the ruffians ran. He followed them, however, and after a long chase, captured one of them in Walker-street, but his confederate escaped. The name of the prisoner is William Malloy, a youth of 17 years. In default of $1,000 bail, Justice WELSH committed him for trial.

AN ILL-ADVISED SALE.

The store No. 423 Washington-street was broken into on the 10th of last month, and among many valuable articles which the burglars carried away was a gold watch. No clue to the identity of the thieves was obtained until a few days ago, when the watch was found in the possession of Michael Hoffman, keeper of a drinking-saloon in Spring-street. Hoffman stated that he had purchased the watch from a man named James Christopher, *alias* Gogle, who was yesterday arrested by officers McCleary and Latta, of the Fifth Ward Police. The prisoner, who is a notorious rogue, was held by Justice WELSH to answer.

QUAILING AT SIGHT OF A POLICEMAN.

On Thursday night, about 12 o'clock, Officer Lanigan, of the Sixth Ward, noticed a heavily-laden cart passing up Chatham-street, near Duane. On approaching to make an inspection of its contents, one of the men who was on the vehicle jumped off and ran. The other was questioned, when he stated that he was a carman, named John Mullane, living at No. 108 Worth-street, and the fugitive had employed him to carry the load, an examination of which showed five barrels and two boxes of quails. The birds were taken to the Station house, where they will be kept a reasonable time for a claimant. It is believed that the game was stolen from one of the large markets.

ANOTHER HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Mr. Edward Swatzenberg, of No. 447 Pearl-street, was attacked on Thursday night while passing through Walker-street, by three highwaymen, who robbed him of a breast-pin, valued at $18. He succeeded in detaining one of the rogues until the arrival of a policeman, who answered his calls for help. The prisoner, who gives the name of John Scully, was committed for trial by Justice WELSH.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 28.

$1,000	U. S. 5s. '65	92	150	Ch., B. & Q. R.	63¾
5,000	Virginia St. 6s	77	100	Erie Railroad...s5	35½
3,000	Missouri St. 6s	69	850	do	35¾
1,000	Erie 2d Mtg. Bs.	95½	335	do	36
4,000	do	95	300	do...s10	35
500	Mich C. 8 p. c. s'69	90	100	do...s30	34¾
1,000	La C. & Mil. G. 'ts	15½	350	do...s3	36
6,000	D. L. & W. 2d M.	90	25	Harlem R. Pref	33½
2,000	Ch. & R. I. Bds.	95	150	Reading R....b60	36
15	Ocean Bank	80	500	do	35½
57	Del. & Hud. Cl. Co.	84	160	Mich. Cen. R.	48½
50	Pacific Ml. St. Co.	83	200	do	48¾
55	do	83½	60	Mich So & N. Ind. R	13½
50	do	83¾	10	New-Jersey R.	121½
100	do	84	15	Mich. S. & N. I. G. S.	31½
25	do	84½	25	do	31¾
55	Hud. River R.	43	25	do	32
95	N. Y. Central R. b60	75½	50	do	32½
375	do...s3	75	50	Panama R. ex div	113
50	do...s30	74½	100	do...opg	112½
50	do...s10	74¾	100	Ill. Cen. R. S....s10	68
100	do...s10	75	100	do...s10	68½
145	do	75¼	50	do	69
230	do	75⅛	100	do...s30	67¾
100	do...s30	74¾	300	do	69½
200	Cl. & Toledo R.	29	350	do	69⅜
250	do	28¾	10	Cl., Col. & Cin. R.	96
35	Chic. & Rock I. R.	51½	100	Gal. & Ch. R....opg	65
860	do	51¼	50	do....opg	65½

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 5s, '71, Regst	89	100	Harlem Railroad	14
1,000	California St. 7s	86	100	Mich. Cen. R....s30	48
3,000	Erie 3d Mtg. Bs. '83	85	100	do	48
2,000	do	84	100	do	48½
1,000	Mich. So 2d Mt. Bs	50	50	Mich So. & N Ind. R.	13½
40	Penn. Coal Co.	76	50	M. S. & N. I. Gt'd St'k	32
100	Canton Company	14½	50	do....s10	31¾
50	do	14	80	Panama Rail'd	112½
190	Pac. Mail Stm. Co	84	350	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	69½
35	do	83½	10	do	69¾
150	Erie Railroad	36	100	do....s10	68
20	do	35¾	90	Clev., Col. & Cin. R. R	96
50	do	35⅞	100	Gal. & Chi. R...pke	65½
200	N. Y. Cen. R....s30	74½	50	Clev. & Toledo R.	28½
30	do	75	200	do....s10	28½
50	do	75⅛	200	do	28⅝
150	do....s3	75	200	do....b30	29
100	do....s10	74⅞	100	do	28¾
100	Hudson Riv. R. b30	43½	150	Chic. & R. Isl. R.	51½
150	do	43	100	do....s10	51
25	Harlem R. Pref'd.	33¾	100	do....s30	50¾
50	do	34			

FRIDAY, Dec. 28—P. M.

The bidding at the Federal Treasury to-day for $5,000,000 Treasury Bills having one year to run, ran from 7½ to 36 ℘ cent. interest ℘ annum! And within this most extravagant range, less than one-half the sum advertised was applied for. The latest rumor this afternoon is that the Secretary, in the exercise of his official discretion, and in view of the future wants of the Government on these Bills, has determined to accept no bid over 12 ℘ cent. per annum, which is double the usual maximum rate of interest paid by the Treasury. Nothing that has occurred since the present crisis set in could more forcibly illustrate the political and financial distrust growing out of sectional agitation and the dreadful demoralization of the public credit which has ensued than the result and failure of this negotiation. Of course the general excitement of the times; the late resignation of some of the Cabinet officers of the Administration, the wrongdoing of others, and the crisis at Charleston, go far to excuse capitalists' and money lenders in holding off from the public loans of every nature, for the present; but withal it is extremely questionable whether the double rate of 12 ℘ cent. ℘ annum would not more than compensate the extra risk of lending this great Government—menaced as it may be by temporary secession—five or ten millions for a single year, to bridge over the pressing wants of the Treasury. The full particulars of the bids and awards will be given in our Washington dispatches to-night, in season for the present issue of the TIMES. It is understood that the principal or combination offer at 12 ℘ cent. went from this City by telegraph early this forenoon. About 2 o'clock it was currently rumored that the bids above 12 ℘ cent. had also been accepted, but a subsequent dispatch threw much doubt on this report.

The market for Money grows easier at Bank, where the accumulation of Bullion is very rapid, notwithstanding some considerable daily remittances to the South. Outside of Bank, private lenders are disposed to take very prime selections of mercantile paper at from 9 to 12 per cent., and some fair double name bills at 15 per cent., but as nearly all regular dealers at Bank are now well accommodated at 7 per cent., the offering of first-class paper outside has fallen off. Money at call remains easy at 6@7 per cent. We have seldom known the wants of the Stock Brokers, in this way, so moderate as at present. Most of the speculative Shares are really scarcer on the Street than the Money to pay for them. The remittances for Europe, by to-morrow's mails, (which will go by the screw steamer *Etna*,) have been made up at from 104@104½ ℘ cent. for Bank and Bankers' bills on London. The supply appears to more than keep pace with the demand from the Importers and the receivers of Bullion. The latter are the principal buyers this week.

The movement of the Banks in the four principal cities of the Union, in which weekly reports are made, as shown by their last statements, is as follows:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulation.
N. York, Dec 22..	$132,152,293	$65,575,776	$30,326,970	$8,281,174
Boston, Dec. 24....	61,169,286	17,533,817	3,679,252	6,178,925
Phila., Dec 24....	27,087,905	15,716,619	3,893,090	3,619,440
N. Orleans, Dec. 22..	18,881,358	16,093,759	12,814,493	6,747,679
Total...	$239,[illegible]	$135,690,814	$40,5[illegible]	$23,510,306
Last week........	239,631,155	132,207,297	37,411,814	21,656,301
Last year........	233,117,669	131,308,566	40,019,414	25,600,504

There was not a large business done at the Stock Exchange to-day, but considering the existing and hourly conflicting political rumors of the time, and the momentous questions at issue between the Federal and some of the State authorities, the market exhibits a good degree of steadiness. The inclination on most of the speculative Shares is to firmness, and less eagerness is shown by the operators against the market to put out *short* contracts ahead than when prices were 5@8 ℘ cent. lower, and the secession of South Carolina was only talked of. Thus the Government Loan of 1874 is selling 5 ℘ cent. higher than before the Charleston ordinance, and the new Loan of 1871, which was then done at 85 and interest, is now worth 89@90 ℘ cent. That this is only a partial test of confidence is perhaps true, since the new Treasury Bills of 1861 are not wanted under 12 ℘ cent per annum. The State Stocks are generally steady, and the affair of the Indian Trust Fund at Washington is less discussed to the prejudice of Missouris, Tennessees and North Carolinas. The Railway Mortgages continue to show firmness, and a further advance is paid on Erie Thirds and Seconds. The amount of this class of securities pressing on the market is much less than two or three weeks ago. Unusual soundness is shown to-day in the Shares of the New-York Central, about 75@75½ ℘ cent., and strong orders again for Illinois Central and New-York and Erie, both which were higher than yesterday. The New York and Western roads generally, show much steadiness, with a speculative movement, to a cautious extent on both sides, in Toledo, Rock Island and Michigan Southern. At the very close of business this afternoon the market was firm on the cash Stocks, but weaker on sellers' options under continued exciting rumors from the South. The following were the latest cash rates:

Central	75¼	Galena	65¼
Erie	36¼	Rock Island	50½
Illinois Central	69	Michigan Southern	13¼
Toledo	29	Mich. Guaranteed	31¼
Pacific	83½	Panama	112½

The Mercantile Fire Insurance Company has declared a dividend of six per cent. for the last six months, payable on the 2d of January. The New-York, Providence and Boston (Stonington) Railroad a semi annual dividend of two and a half ℘ cent., payable Jan. 3. The Tradesman's Bank, of New-Haven, Conn., a semi-annual dividend of four ℘ cent., payable Jan. 2. The interest coupons on the debt of the city of Brooklyn, due 1st of January, and the principal of the loan of 1846, will be paid at the Long Island Bank on the 2d of January.

A paragraph from the St. Louis *Bulletin* of the 22d inst., is being republished in several papers to the effect that a political disturbance existed on the line of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, and that the inhabitants were tearing up the rails, &c. In relation to which the following telegram has been received from the officers of the road:

"The rumor about tearing up the rails, &c., of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad is utterly without foundation."

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York, for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Entered at the Port..	$2,421,581	$2,837,294	$1,869,381
Thrown on Market....	2,365,369	2,605,478	643,336
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the Port.	$60,154,509	$113,152,624	$101,941,468
Thrown on Market.	68,143,078	111,347,623	97,332,422

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool..	332	$164,816	917	$364,781	31	$10,422
Mf. of Cot'n.	304	70,030	823	228,530	39	8,564
Mf. of Silk..	224	288,701	421	421,098	23	3,094
Mf. of Flax..	1,219	59,453	1,219	189,779	41	3,661
Miscellan's..	141	46,541	151	86,750	10	2,084
Total......	2,220	$629,541	3,551	$1,289,940	144	$33,795
		1,259,840				609,541

Total entered $1,869,381 Total marketed $643,336

Card from Thompson Brothers.

No. 2 WALL-STREET, New-York, Dec. 28, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Being apprised that the United States District-Attorney is preparing to enjoin us against parting with any of the bonds alleged to have been abstracted from the Indian Trust Fund, (no injunction having yet been served on us,) we deem it pertinent to say that we are not the holders, directly or indirectly, by purchase or as collateral, of any of the bonds embraced in the published list, except one North Carolina bond, and this, we are informed and believe, has been held in this City for two years past. We may have purchased on order some of the abstracted bonds; if so, we shall use our best endeavors to establish a *bona fide* title to such property in the hands of our customers. Nor have we ever advanced on the obligations of RUSSELL, MAJORS & WADDELL, or the PONY EXPRESS Company. Yours, truly, THOMPSON BROS.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 28, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 82 pkgs. Ashes, 2,915 bbls. Flour, 723 bushels Oats, 1,732 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,027 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue quiet at $4 75 for Pots, and $4 87½@$5 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Has been in fair demand at buoyant prices, including Middling Upland at 11¼c.; do. Gulfs at 11¾c. ℘ lb.

COFFEE—A moderate inquiry exists for Laguayra at 13½c.@14c.; Jamaica at 13¼c.@13⅝c.; and Rio at 11c.@12¼c. ℘ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—An active inquiry prevails for desirable lots of State and Western Flour, but the advanced claims of holders tend to check operations. Sales have been reported of 17,800 bbls., including superfine State at $5 15@$5 25; ordinary to choice extra State at $5 40@$5 55; superfine Western at $5 15@$5 25; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 40@$6 25; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 50@$6 40; inferior extra Ohio at $5 45@$5 55; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 60@$5 75 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 15	@ $5 25
Extra State	5 40	@ 5 55
Superfine Western	5 15	@ 5 25
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 40	@ 6 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 55	@ 6 40
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 45	@ 5 55
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 60	@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 80	@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 60	@ 5 70
Extra Genesee	5 75	@ 7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 70	@ 7 00

Southern Flour continues in fair demand, at rising prices. Sales since our last, of 2,850 bbls., in lots, at $5 35@$5 65 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 70@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian is in request, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 55@$7 ℘ bbl.; sales 430 bbls. Rye Flour is selling, in lots, at $3 25@$4 10 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is inquired for, at $3 10@$3 15 for Jersey and $3 45@$3 50 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

FRUIT—Raisins have been in limited request, including Layer at $2@$2 10, and Bunch at $1 75@$1 80 ℘ box. Other kinds have been inactive.

GRAIN—Wheat has attracted considerable attention, especially from shippers, but buyers have been reluctant to pay asking prices for large lots, and business has been restricted. Sales have been reported of 75,000 bushels, including Canada Club, at $1 28, White Western, at $1 40@$1 45; Red do., at $1 34@$1 36; Amber and Wisconsin, at $1 27@$1 28; Milwaukee Club, (reported) $1 24@$1 26; Northwestern Club at $1 21@$1 23; Chicago Spring, $1 17@$1 21; Red State at $1 31, ℘ bushel. Corn is less plenty, and is in good request at rising prices. Sales 102,000 bushels at 69@70c. for mixed Western in store and afloat, ℘ bushel. Rye continues in demand at 70c ℘ bushel. Barley is unaltered. Oats are inquired for, including Canada at 37c.@37½c.; Western at 36½c.@37½c., and State at 38c.@38½c. ℘ bushel.

HAY—Sales 400 bales at 85c.@90c. ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in limited demand, including new, mainly at from 24c.@30c. ℘ lb.

LEATHER—The demand for Sole has been quite limited, mainly for oak-tanned; prices have favored buyers, especially those who pay for their purchases in ready cash. Upper Leather and Calf Skins are in slack request, and are somewhat nominal in price.

LIME—Rockland, 75c. for Common, and 95c. for Lump ℘ bbl.

METALS—Continue in limited demand at irregular rates.

MOLASSES—The inquiry is mainly for new crop New-Orleans at 31c.@37c., cash and time, ℘ gallon.

OILS—Are very dull generally; prices are nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 400 bbls., at $16@$16 25 for New Mess; $15 75 for Old Mess; $12 25@$12 50 for New Prime; and $10 50 for Old Prime, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats and Bacon continue unchanged. Lard is less active. Sales, 185 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 10c.@10½c. ℘ lb. Beef is heavy and drooping. The reported sales do not exceed 130 bbls., in lots, at $9 25@$10 for repacked Western Mess; $10 50@$11 for extra Western Mess; $5@$5 50 for Country Mess, ℘ bbl.; Prime Mess, $15@$17 ℘ tc. Beef Hams, $11 50@$14 ℘ bbl. Butter continues in demand, at 15c.@26c for State, and 10c.@16c. for Western, ℘ lb. Cheese is in request at 9c.@10½c. ℘ lb.

RICE—We have heard of sales of 100 tcs., in lots, at $3@$4 ℘ 100 lbs.

TALLOW—Is in some request at from 9¼c.@9½c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 700 bbls. at 19c.@19½c., chiefly at 19c.@19¼c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been rather quiet, to-day, higher rates having been claimed. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s.@3s. 3d., ℘ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and ship's bags, 9½d.@10½d.; Corn, 9½d.@10d. ℘ bushel; Cotton 5-16d.@11-32d, ℘ lb.; Resin, 3s. ℘ 310 lbs. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 11d.@12d. ℘ bushel; Resin, 3s. 3d. ℘ bbl. For London—Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 11d.@12d. ℘ bushel.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, Dec. 28, 1860.

MEATS.

A fair inquiry prevails for the principal kinds at our revised quotations:

Beef, roasting pieces, ℘ lb	12	@ 15
Beef, chuck roast, ℘ lb	8	@ 12
Beef, second cut chuck, ℘ lb	5½	@ 8
Beef, rounds, ℘ lb	8	@ 10
Beef, rumps, ℘ lb	11	@ 12
Beef, porter-house steak, ℘ lb	15	@ 18
Beef, sirloin steak, ℘ lb	13	@ 15
Beef, rump steak, ℘ lb	12	@ 14
Beef, corned, ℘ lb	8	@ 10
Mutton, hind-quarters, ℘ lb	8	@ 12
Mutton, fore-quarters, ℘ lb	5	@ 6
Mutton, legs, ℘ lb	9	@ 12
Mutton, shoulders, ℘ lb	6	@ 8
Mutton, chops, ℘ lb	12	@ 14
Lamb, ℘ lb	10	@ 14
Veal, hind-quarters, ℘ lb	11	@ 14
Veal, fore-quarters, ℘ lb	6	@ 8
Veal cutlets, ℘ lb	16	@ 20
Pork, fresh, ℘ lb	11	@ 11½
Pork, salted, ℘ lb	10½	@ 11
Pork, jowls, ℘ lb	10	@ —
Roasting pigs, each	1 25	@ 2 00
Soup Meats, ℘ lb	4	@ 8
Smoked Beef, ℘ lb	12	@ 14
Bacon, ℘ lb	12	@ 14
Hams, ℘ lb	12	@ 14
Shoulders, ℘ lb	11	@ 12
Tongues, each	50	@ 75
Lard, ℘ lb	12	@ 14
Lard, by the tub, ℘ lb	12	@ 13
Sausages, City made, ℘ lb	12	@ —
Tripe, ℘ lb	6	@ —

POULTRY AND GAME.

Supplies are generally good, as is likewise the demand. Prices of some kinds favor buyers.

Chickens, ℘ lb	10	@ 14
Fowls, ℘ pair	62	@ 1 00
Fowls, ℘ lb	10	@ 13
Turkeys, ℘ lb	10	@ 15
Turkeys, Wild, ℘ lb	15	@ 18
Ducks, ℘ pair	1 00	@ 1 50
Ducks, wild, ℘ pair	50	@ 2 00
Geese, ℘ lb	10	@ 13
Prairie Chickens, ℘ pair	62½	@ 87½
Partridges, ℘ pair	62½	@ 75
Quails, ℘ pair	25	@ 37
Robbins, ℘ dozen	62½	@ 75
Squirrels, each	10	@ 12
Venison, ℘ lb	8	@ 12

FISH.

Most descriptions have been in request at uniform rates.

Blackfish, ℘ lb	8	@ 10
Catfish, ℘ lb	8	@ —
Codfish, ℘ lb	5	@ 6
Eels, ℘ lb	12	@ 15
Flounders, ℘ lb	5	@ 6
Frost Fish, ℘ lb	5	@ 6
Haddock, ℘ lb	5	@ 6
Halibut, ℘ lb	12	@ 15
Perch, ℘ lb	8	@ 10
Pickerel, ℘ lb	12	@ 15
Striped Bass, ℘ lb	10	@ 13
White Fish, ℘ lb	12	@ 15
Oysters, ℘ 100	50	@ 1 50
Oysters, pickled, ℘ 100	1 00	@ 1 50
Clams, ℘ 100	50	@ 75
Crabs, soft, ℘ doz	75	@ 1 00
Crabs, hard, ℘ doz	25	@ 37
Lobsters, ℘ lb	5	@ 6
Salmon, City smoked, ℘ lb	15	@ 20
Salmon, pickled, ℘ lb	12	@ 15
Codfish, pickled, ℘ lb	5	@ —
Codfish, dry, ℘ lb	5	@ —
Mackerel, pickled, each	8	@ 12
Mackerel, smoked, ℘ lb	12	@ 14
Herring, pickled, ℘ doz	10	@ 15

VEGETABLES

Have been rather more sought after this week, at essentially unchanged prices for the principal varieties.

Beets, ℘ bunch	6	@ —
Cabbage, ℘ head	4	@ 8
Cabbage, Red	6	@ 10
Carrots, ℘ bunch	3	@ 6
Cranberries, ℘ quart	15	@ 18
Cauliflowers, each	18	@ 30
Celery, ℘ bunch	8	@ 12
Garlic, ℘ bunch	12	@ 15
Leeks, ℘ bunch	3	@ 5
Onions, ℘ quart	5	@ 6
Parsley, ℘ bunch	5	@ 8
Parsnips, ℘ bunch	3	@ 5
Peppers, ℘ dozen	5	@ 8
Potatoes, ℘ bbl	2 00	@ 3 00
Potatoes, ℘ bushel	75	@ 1 00
Potatoes, ℘ half peck	10	@ 15
Potatoes, sweet, ℘ half peck	20	@ 25
Salad, ℘ head	3	@ 5
Spinach, ℘ half peck	10	@ 12
Turnips, ℘ half peck	8	@ 12

FRUIT.

Dealers report a very limited business, without any quotable alterations in rates.

Apples, ℘ peck	25	@ 50
Chestnuts, ℘ quart	10	@ 15
Citron, preserved	25	@ —
Dates, ℘ lb	8	@ —
Figs, ℘ lb	8	@ 10
Grapes, Isabella and Catawba	12	@ 15
Hickory Nuts, ℘ quart	8	@ 10
Lemons, ℘ dozen	12	@ 37
Oranges, ℘ dozen	18	@ 50
Pears, ℘ quart	25	@ 37
Pears, cooking, ℘ half peck	25	@ —
Raisins, ℘ lb	10	@ 22
Walnuts, ℘ quart	8	@ 10

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

Desirable lots of Butter and Cheese, which are not very freely offered, are in fair request. Other kinds are quiet.

Butter, State, ℘ lb	18	@ 25
Butter, Orange County	20	@ 26
Butter, Ohio, ℘ lb	16	@ 22
Cheese, ℘ lb	11	@ 13
Cheese, English, ℘ lb	18	@ —
Eggs, six for	13	@ —
Eggs, twelve for	25	@ —
Honey, ℘ lb	12	@ 20
Honey ℘ bottle	25	@ 30

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—The most popular and economical condiment known; delicious in *soup, gravy*, with *fish, hot or cold meats, game*, &c. The great reputation of this Sauce in all parts of the world has induced many imitations under the name of Worcestershire Sauce. Purchasers desiring the *genuine* will observe the name of LEA & PERRINS' upon each bottle and wrapper. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Fruiterers.
JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, Union-square, late No. 405 Broadway, sole Agents.

PERSONAL

MESSRS. PAUL S. BROWN'S SONS would inform their friends and customers that their preparations for New Year's, consisting of every variety of cake and pastries, have been conducted in the usual liberal manner. Their large show room is now open. Orders solicited. No. 172 9th-st., corner 3d-av.
EDWARD S. BROWN,
MORTIMER S. BROWN.

INFORMATION WANTED OF MR. CHAS. BASHFORTH, of Barnsley, Yorkshire, England. Was last heard from about five years since, at Elkridge Landing, Maryland. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by addressing Box No. 1,529 Post-office, New-York.

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For Children Teething,

For Children Teething,

For Children Teething,

For Children Teething,

For Children Teething,

For Children Teething,

For Children Teething,

For Children Teething,

Gives Rest to the Mother,

Gives Rest to the Mother,

Gives Rest to the Mother,

Gives Rest to the Mother,

Gives Rest to the Mother

Gives Rest to the Mother,

Gives Rest to the Mother,

Gives Rest to the Mother,

And Health to the Infant.

And Health to the Infant.

And Health to the Infant.

And Health to the Infant.

And Health to the Infant.

And Health to the Infant.

And Health to the Infant.

And Health to the Infant.

REV. SYLVANUS COBB THUS WRITES IN THE "BOSTON CHRISTIAN FREEMAN."

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.—Are all the mothers who read the *Freeman* acquainted with this article which we have advertised for the last few months? We would by no means recommend any kind of medicine which we did not know to be good—particularly for infants. But of this Syrup we can speak from knowledge. In our own family it has proved a blessing indeed, by giving an infant troubled with colic pains quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest at night. Most parents can appreciate these blessings. We are entirely opposed to the prevalent practice of drugging infants, and would sooner lose our night's rest than consent to such a course. But here is an article which works to perfection, and which is harmless; for the sleep which it affords the infant is perfectly natural, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." And during the process of teething, its value is incalculable. We have frequently heard mothers say they would not be without it from the birth of the child till it had finished with the teething siege on any considerations whatever.

We have spoken of the Syrup for the benefit of our readers who are parents. We know its good value, and have experienced some of the rich blessings which result from its use. Mrs. Winslow is no quack, but a woman of long experience as a nurse and female physician.

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A CARD.—MAYOR WOOD WILL BE HAPPY TO see his fellow-citizens on NEW-YEAR'S DAY, at the MAYOR'S OFFICE, City Hall, from 11 to 12 o'clock.
J. C. BURNHAM, First Marshal.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1860.

KINDLING-WOOD AT 20 CENTS, WHEN 10 or more boxes are ordered. Oak and Pine by the load, (which, if desired, will be sawed, or sawed and split, at small cost,) at yard foot of East 22d-st.
C. COLLINS.

A PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENT SELLING OUT—Horses, ponies, carriages, harness, blankets, liveries, oiled clothing and covers. Carriage house No. 66 West 9th-st., near 5th-av.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST IN THE MAIL—CERTIFICATE NO. 2,089 for one hundred shares of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, standing in our name. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same, transfer having been stopped, and a new certificate applied for. MORSE & WOLFF, No. 60 Wall-st.

FOUND—A SMALL DIAMOND PIN. THE OWNER can have it by calling at No. 198 Hudson-st., proving property, and paying charges.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, SIXteenth-st., 6th and 7th avs. Preaching EVERY SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. Subject tomorrow—*Christ in the Truth of our Nature.* The coming of the Son of Man, in the nature of the seed of Abraham, to set up a kingdom in that nature, is the fulfilment of the declaration concerning man in the 26th verse of the 1st chapter of Genesis.

ADVENT MISSION CHURCH.—REMOVED to the Seventh Day Baptist Church, 11th st., between 3d and 4th avs. Preaching SABBATH, 30th, Morning, Afternoon and Evening, by Eld. J. LITCH of Philadelphia. Subjects—*The Jews, The Turks, and Rome.* All interested in the fulfillment of Prophecy are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

A MONTHLY MEETING OF THE SABbath School connected with the John st. M. E. Church will be held TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, commencing at 3 o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Hon. C. C. LEIGH, Esq., and SIDERA CHASE, Esq. Singing by the children.

REFORMED DUTCH MISSION CHURCH, corner of Madison and Gouverneur sts., under care of Rev. Dr. HARDENBURGH. Service at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Rev. Dr. CHAMBERS may be expected to preach in the EVENING. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

"THE VOICE OF HIM THAT CRIETH IN the Wilderness, prepare ye the way of the Lord!" The messenger of the coming Saviour will preach on the mighty events at hand. TO-MORROW, a 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Hear ye him.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL SPEAK AT Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY NEXT, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Subject—*Italy, its Past, Present and Future.*

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SABBATH-SCHOOL BELL NO. 2.—A SUperior collection of choice tunes, newly arranged and composed, and a large number of excellent Hymns, written expressly for this work, which are well adapted for Sunday Schools, Revival Meetings, Anniversaries, Christmas Festivals, Concerts, Temperance Meetings, Boys' and Girls' Meetings, &c., &c. The great success of SABBATH-SCHOOL BELL No. 1 (400,000 copies having been issued the first twenty-four months of its publication,) has induced the publisher to issue BELL No. 2. It contains forty pages more than BELL No. 1. The music and words in BELL No. 2 are different from BELL No. 1. Orders received for more than 40,000 copies; 50,000 comprise the first edition. Price, in paper covers, 15 cents; $12 per 100; postage 3 cents; bound, 25 cents; $19 per 100; elegantly bound, embossed gilt, 30 cents; $23 per 100; postage 6 cents. BELLS Nos. 1 and 2, bound together, 40 cents; $30 per 100; elegantly bound, embossed gilt, 50 cents; $40 per 100; postage 8 cents.
HORACE WATERS, Agent,
No. 333 Broadway, New-York, Publisher.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M., by the Rev. R. S. MACLAY, Missionary to China, and at 7 P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. E. L. JANES. Sunday School Anniversary at 3 P. M.; interesting addresses and singing by the children. Watch-night meeting on MONDAY NIGHT, at 8 o'clock, and sermon at 9 o'clock, with appropriate exercises before and after sermon. The Noon-day Prayer Meeting on FRIDAY, Jan. 7, will be devoted to prayer for the Nation, as also the General Prayer Meeting, at 7½ o'clock in the evening.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, EIGHTEENTH-ST., near 5th av., Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, Rector. Services TO-MORROW as usual, with the voice, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and in the Sign Language at 3 P. M. The Rector will preach in the morning; Rev. Dr. HAWKS, Rector of Calvary Church, in the afternoon, and Rev. JOHN COTTON SMITH, Rector of the Church of the Ascension, in the evening. The sermons afternoon and evening will be interpreted by the Rector in the Sign language. Seats free.

SABBATH SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—THE Forty-seventh Anniversary of the Sabbath School of the South Dutch Church, and No. 1 of the N. Y. S. S. Union, will be celebrated in the church corner 5th-av. and 21st-st. TO-MORROW (Sunday) AFTERNOON. The services will be conducted by the Pastor, Rev. J. M. MACAULEY, D. D. The children will sing a hymn appropriate to the occasion, and will be addressed by Rev. J. W. SCUDDER, of the Indian Mission. Exercises to begin at 3 o'clock.

THE SIXTH ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES of the Missionary Association connected with the Sabbath School of the 1st-st. Presbyterian Church will take place in the Church, (first street between 1st and 2d avs.,) on SABBATH EVENING next, Dec. 30, at 7 o'clock. Addresses may be expected from Rev. Dr. LEITCH, President of Queens College, Kingston, Canada; Rev. B. W. CHIDLAW, of Ohio, and Messrs. R. C. McCORMICK and R. G. PARDEE, of this City. The friends of Sabbath Schools are invited to attend.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE MISSIONARY Societies of the Sabbath Schools connected with the Seventh Presbyterian Church (Rev. T. RALSTON SMITH,) corner of Broome and Ridge sts., will be held on SABBATH EVENING, Dec. 30. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Dr. HUTTON, Rev. Mr. CHIDLAW and others. Services to commence at 7 P. M. N. B.—Interesting prayer meetings held every SABBATH EVENING, at 6½ o'clock.

THE FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE Berean Sunday School Missionary Association will be held next SABBATH EVENING, Dec. 30, at 7 o'clock, at Dr. Dowling's Church, corner Bedford and Downing sts. Singing of duetts and choruses by the children of Sunday School, and addresses by the Rev. Dr. DOWLING and C. C. NORTH, Esq. A collection will be taken during the evening for missionary purposes.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH—BEtween Broome and Spring sts. Rev. CHAS. E. HARRIS, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7 o'clock P. M. Subject of the evening's discourse will be *The Valedictory of 1860.* On MONDAY EVENING a watch night will be held, the services to commence at 9 o'clock. Strangers and others invited. Seats free.

NEW WORK IN AN OLD FIELD.—FREE CHAPEL IN THE FIRST WARD.—The "Battery Chapel," corner of State and Bridge sts., (opposite Castle Garden,) will be opened TO-MORROW. Rev. CHAS. W. DENISON, the Chaplain, will preach in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock; in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sunday School in the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. "Remove not the ancient landmarks."

PROF. R. D. HITCHCOCK, D. D., OF THIS City at the earnest solicitation of many, may be expected to repeat his discourse on *Prayer for Our Rulers,* (recently delivered in the First Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn,) in the "Strong-place Baptist Church," Brooklyn, (corner of Strong-place and Degraw-st.,) TO-MORROW at 3½ P. M. The public are cordially invited to attend.

FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Duffield-st., Brooklyn.—Preaching TO-MORROW (Sabbath) by the Rev. P. A. MOUBY, Allegheny, Penn., at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Sabbath-School concert of prayer in the Evening, at 7½ o'clock. The public are cordially invited. Seats free to strangers. The meeting in the Evening will also be addressed by Mr. MOUBY.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE MISSION CHURCH, formerly worshiping in Clinton Hall, Astor-place, Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor, will hold Divine Service in the basement of the new Church in East 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music, on SUNDAY, the 30th, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All are invited.

ANNIVERSARY OF MARKET-STREET SABBATH SCHOOL.—The anniversary of Market-st. Sunday School will be held in the Church, corner Market and Henry sts., TO-MORROW EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock. Addresses by Rev. Dr. HOGE, Rev. L. W. KIPP, JR., and the Pastor, Rev. C. D. MURRAY. The Pastor will preach in the morning at 10½ o'clock.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS meet in Continental Hall, corner of 34th-st. and 8th-av. Rev. S. A. BAKER, pastor. Rev. T. MARSDEN, Wesleyan Methodist minister from England, will preach TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Prayer Meeting at 3 P. M. Seats free. Public invited.

MR. FROTHINGHAM WILL PREACH AT Ebbitt Hall, northeast corner of Broadway and 33d-st., on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING next at the usual hour. Subject for the morning—*The Transient and the Permanent in Life.* Subject for the evening—*The Measures of Time.*

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD, PASTOR, will preach in the Church of the Restoration, (First Universalist Society,) corner of Clark st. and Monroe-place, Brooklyn, TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. In the evening the third lecture on "Men of the New Testament." Subject: *John the Baptist.*

FATHER KEMP'S OLD FOLKS—GRAND FAREWELL TO AMERICA.—Will appear NEW-YEAR'S EVE at the Brooklyn Tabernacle. And on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 2, 1861, at Henry Ward Beecher's Church. Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock.

REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH WILL preach in the Chapel in Broadway (entrance No. 65 34th-st., at 11½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The fourth sermon on the Representative Men and Women of the Bible. Subject—*The Home of Jesse, the Father of David.* A New-Year's sermon.

WILLETT-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., by Dr. J. S. MITCHEL. Christmas Sermon at 7 P. M., by the Pastor, Mr. SEARLES. Experience Meeting at 3 P. M. ("Watch Night" Sermon MONDAY EVENING, at 9 o'clock.)

JOHN THE BAPTIST, THE AGITATOR, will be the subject of the second discourse of the current series of the 20th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th avs., TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, by Rev. E. G. BROOKS, Pastor. Services at 3 o'clock. Sermon in the morning by the Pastor.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.—REV. WM. H. MILBURN will give his new lecture on *English Roast Beef and Plum Pudding,* at the Brooklyn Athenæum, SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 29, in aid of the Charity Fund of this Society. Tickets 25 cents. To commence at 8 o'clock.

A SERMON TO OLD PEOPLE WILL BE preached at the First Congregational Methodist Church, State st., near Hoyt, Brooklyn, TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. WASHINGTON GLADDEN. A New-Year's sermon in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—REV. J. S. GREEN, for 30 years a Missionary in those Islands, will preach in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, and give an account of the many interesting changes he has seen there.

BROADWAY CHRISTIAN CONGREGATION, corner of Broadway and 20th-st. Rev. M. CUMMINGS, Minister.—Rev. WM. LANE will preach next SUNDAY, the 30th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. A Christian Church will be organized in the Evening.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—Corner of Downing-st. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. TO-MORROW EVENING. Rev. MOSES BALLOU will give the fourth lecture of the course on *The Morning of Life.* Subject—*Amusements.*

THE PEOPLE'S MEETING AT NO. 187 Bowery every SUNDAY. Subjects on the 30th, at 3 P. M.—*Should any Compromise be made on the subject of Slavery?* At 7 P. M.—*Do Political Revolutions advance the cause of Civilization?* Platform free to all.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Services at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Rev. A. M. WYLIE, Assistant Minister of St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn, will preach NEXT SUNDAY EVENING.

FREE EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE HOLY MARTYRS, No. 39 Forsyth-st., near New-Canal st., Rev. JAMES MILLET, rector. TO-MORROW EVENING the sermon will be preached by Rev. E. FRANKLIN REMINGTON. All are welcome.

DR. T. J. SAWYER WILL EXAMINE DR. BLEDSOE'S theory of Endless Punishment TO-MORROW EVENING at 7½ o'clock, at the Historical Library, corner 2d-av. and 11th-st. Morning Services at 10½ o'clock.

SECOND REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN Church, Orchard-st., near Broome-st.—Preaching TO-MORROW by the Pastor, Rev. SPENCER L. FINNEY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-ST., CORner of Waverley-place.—Rev. JAMES E. HOMANS, assistant to Rev. Dr. TYNG, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

SPRING-STREET CHURCH, NEAR VARICK.—Preaching every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. DAVIDSON. Subject tomorrow evening—*Felix the Procrastinator.*

SPIRITUAL CONFERENCE.—SHORT LECture and Circle, from 10 to 12 o'clock, at Lamartine Hall, corner of 8th-av. and 29th st., third floor. Admission free.

REV. B. W. CHIDLAW WILL ADDRESS the Sabbath School of the 42d-st. Presbyterian Church, at 3½ o'clock TO-MORROW AFTERNOON. Services in the Church, between 7th and 8th avs.

REV. DR. G. W. BETHUNE WILL PREACH in the Northwest Presbyterian Church, 50th st., near 8th av., on SUNDAY, Dec 30 at 7½ P. M., and the Pastor, Rev. L. H. VAN DOREN, at 10½ A. M.

REV. T. MARSDEN WILL, BY REQUEST, preach his sermon, *Death a Blessing,* TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½. In the Continental Hall, corner of 34th st. and 8th-av. Seats free; public invited.

MRS. F. J. FRENCH, TRANCE SPEAKER will lecture at No. 195 Bowery, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. on SUNDAY. Conference at 2½ P. M. Some spirit drawings may be seen after the lectures.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 29, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ Cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars. *Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

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THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the New-York Times, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Afternoon and Evening—The Zouaves.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Afternoon and Evening—The Seven Sisters.

WINTER GARDEN—Rip Van Winkle—Robert Macaire.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Fast Men of the Olden Time.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Afternoon—Mazeppa—Evening—Putnam—Clubs are Trumps—Handsome Jack.

BOWERY THEATRE—Afternoon and Evening—Spaulding & Rogers' Circus—Monster of St. Michael.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Sea of Ice—What is It?—Aztec Children—South African Aborigines.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—Ethiopian Entertainments.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL—Sam Cowell—Songs and Dances by a Talented Company.

SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 Broadway—The "Cinderella" Picture.

The Disunion Question.

In compliance with a general demand, Mr. Raymond's four letters to Hon. W. L. Yancey on the issues and tendencies of the present political crisis, will be published in pamphlet form. Copies may be obtained at the Times Office *this afternoon.*

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The news from Charleston continues to be of an exciting character, and indicates a determination on the part of the South Carolinians to precipitate a direct collision with the Federal Government. In fact, they have already gone so far as to place themselves in an attitude of rebellion. The Palmetto flag was raised on Thursday afternoon on the Custom-house and Post-office, and in the evening it was displayed on Castle Pinckney and Fort Moultrie, lately evacuated by Major Anderson and his command. These two fortresses were occupied by the State troops, under the instructions of Gov. Pickens. They found in them only twelve men belonging to the Government forces, who, of course, quietly surrendered. This is the account telegraphed from Charleston; but as the telegraph office there is understood to be under the control of the Charlestonians, who will not permit any matter to be telegraphed which does not suit them, it may or may not be the exact truth. What Gov. Pickens proposes to gain by his descent upon the dismantled fortress on Sullivan's Island does not clearly appear, as the ordnance in it was rendered useless by Major Anderson, and the guns of Fort Sumter command it in the most complete manner.

The action of Maj. Anderson in evacuating Fort Moultrie continued to be the exciting topic in Washington, yesterday, and the excitement received fresh impetus on the announcement that the South Carolinians had taken possession. The first information of these matters was communicated to the President and Cabinet by the Commissioners from the Palmetto State; who, it is understood, expressed great indignation at the act of Maj. Anderson, in view of the alleged stipulation on the part of the Administration, that the garrisons in Charleston harbor should not be augmented, nor the military character of the posts changed. The President thereupon assured the Commissioners that Maj. Anderson had acted entirely upon his own responsibility, whereupon they demanded that he should be *ordered back to Fort Moultrie.* This demand was the subject of serious consideration in the Cabinet up to a late hour last night, at which time no conclusion had been arrived at. In case this modest demand is not complied with, it is alleged that the gentlemen making it have expressed the determination to close the door to further negotiation, and to return immediately home. There appears to be some doubt, however, as to whether Maj. Anderson did or did not act upon his own volition, notwithstanding the allegations of the President. Our correspondent intimates that he may have proceeded upon private instructions from Mr. Buchanan, and this view is borne out by the assurances given by him to Mrs. Anderson, that her husband should come to no harm. Whatever may be the truth in regard to the matter, the movement of Maj. Anderson is generally commended.

Meantime the hope that a compromise of the difficulties existing in the Union may be effected grows stronger every day. The House Committee of Thirty-three had a long session yesterday, at which the members from the North and South exchanged views and opinions in the most friendly manner. The Territorial Compromise, before alluded to, did not come up, but instead, Mr. Adams, of Massachusetts, proposed a resolution declaring it expedient to amend the Constitution so that no future amendments in regard to Slavery can be made, excepting at the request of a Slave State. This proposition, it is understood, while it is considered unnecessary by some of the Republicans, is generally acceptable to the Southern members—Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, and others, openly indorsing it, and expressing the belief that an amicable arrangement can now be made. The Senate Committee have come to the conclusion that it is useless for them to make any further attempts to agree, and held their last meeting yesterday. The Border State Congressmen, to the number of about seventy-five, met in caucus last night, presided over by Senator Crittenden, and various propositions for adjustment were advanced. These propositions, which were debated in a conciliatory spirit, were all finally referred to a Committee of one from each of the frontier States represented, to report at a meeting to be called when they shall have agreed upon a plan conjointly.

The South Carolina Convention was engaged yesterday in the consideration of the Address to the people of the Southern States, and the ordinance for the formation of a Southern Confederacy. In secret session, on Thursday, an ordinance was passed to amend the Constitution of the State with respect to the Executive Department. It provides that the Governor have power to receive Ambassadors, Ministers, Consuls and other agents of foreign powers; to conduct negotiations, etc., and also provides for the appointment of four persons, with the advice and consent of the Convention, who, with the Lieutenant Governor shall form a Council, to be called the Executive Council, whose duty it shall be to advise with the Governor. An ordinance was also reported in secret session in reference to the question of citizenship. It is similar in its provisions to the one previously reported to the Convention, with an additional section regarding those persons entering the military, naval or civil service of the State, who may become citizens, upon taking the oath of allegiance.

The Secretary of the Treasury yesterday opened the proposals for the five millions in Treasury notes, the issue of which was lately authorized by Congress, when it was found that less than half that amount had been bid for, at an average of 12 per cent. interest. Upwards of two millions are bid for in New-York. No awards have yet been made.

Two steamers are reported to have passed Cape Race, with later European advices—the *Kangaroo*, from Liverpool on the 19th inst., and the *Australasian*, from the same port on the 22d. The weather was so bad that they could not be boarded by the news-yacht of the Associated Press.

Later advices from the Pacific side are received by the Pony Express, which left San Francisco on the afternoon of the 15th inst., and passed Fort Kearney on Thursday night. There is nothing of special importance from California. A coal mine was reported to have been discovered about eighty miles from Carson Valley, and a Company had claimed three thousand acres of land covering the mine, which they were preparing to develop. News from the Sandwich Islands to Nov. 1 had been received. The only item of interest relates to the change in the American Consulate at Honolulu, in accordance with instructions from Washington. Commercial affairs were unpromising.

At the General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday, it was held in the case of Hoyt *vs.* the Tax Commissioners, that personal property follows the person, and will be taxed wherever the person is found. The decision of the Commissioners was affirmed.

The Stock Market yesterday displayed more steadiness than might have been looked for under the continued exciting events and rumors from the South. The cash prices closed firm; New-York Central 75½; Erie 36½. Money and Exchange continued easy. London 104@104½, sales; extreme Bank and Bankers' quotations 104@105 per cent.

Breadstuffs were less active. The demand from shippers was checked by the advanced claims of holders and the increased firmness in rates on freight to the principal ports of Great Britain. Cotton was in fair request at buoyant prices. The movements in Groceries, Provisions, Tobacco, Naval Stores, Hay, Hops, Fruit, Tallow, Hides and Leather were restricted. Whisky was depressed, and closed heavily. Hemp, Fish, Candles, Oils, Metals and Foreign Liquors were partially neglected.

Major Anderson at Fort Sumter.

The Washington *Constitution*, which, in spite of its disclaimers, we must regard as expressing substantially the sentiments of the President, has the following paragraph concerning the military movement of Major Anderson:

> "We believe that we are perfectly correct in stating that this action on the part of Major Anderson was taken *solely on his own responsibility*, and *not* in consequence of orders from the authorities here. We have also reason to believe that it was not occasioned by any threat of attack or hostile action on the part of the people or military in Charleston, and that there was no reason to anticipate any change in their attitude in relation to the Federal troops. Under these circumstances, *we must express our regret that Major Anderson should have taken such a step without orders or apparent necessity.*"

We have no doubt that all this is perfectly sincere. The President, as well as the *Constitution*, and all other agents and accomplices of secession, unquestionably "regret" this movement of Maj. Anderson. But we venture to assure them that this regret is not shared by the people. We do not believe that even in this City ten respectable men can be found,—outside the circle of avowed Secessionists,—who do not rejoice and exult in Maj. Anderson's conduct. Men who have been and still are the staunchest Democrats,—who sympathise with the South in its complaints against the North, and who would do everything in their power to secure the concession of Southern claims concerning Slavery, are unqualified in their applause. Even the Boston *Courier*, as thorough an opponent of the North as the North contains, magnifies the movement and rejoices in it for the evidence it affords that "we have a country," and that its rights and its honor will be maintained.

We really do not see the ground on which any special importance can be attached to Major Anderson's movement, as one requiring special orders or instructions. If we understand his position aright, he is in command of the forts in Charleston harbor,—not of any one of them in particular. The President informed us in his Message that his orders were to "*protect the public property and act strictly on the defensive.*" We do not see that he has departed from these orders in any particular. On the contrary he has acted, strictly and efficiently, in obedience to them. He has put himself in position to "protect the public property," and to defend himself to some purpose. In Fort Moultrie he could do neither. If attacked there, he would have been compelled to surrender or sacrifice his command,—and in either case he would have been absolutely powerless to protect the property of the Federal Government. Under these circumstances, it seems to us he had the same right to leave one fort and occupy another, as he would have had to move a gun from one embrasure to another.

Nor is it easy to see what possible ground the President's organ can have for "regret" in the case, except as it is in the interest of the Secessionists. *They* regret it naturally enough, because it renders it impossible for them to expel the Federal Government from its own forts. But is the President prepared to express "regrets" *for this reason?* Is he so thoroughly and openly enlisted in the cause as to deplore a movement which protects the Government forces against defeat?

It may be said that this step will provoke an attack. On the contrary, it will prevent it. So long as an attack could be made with a chance of success, there was constant danger that one would be made. The telegraph reports that during Thursday and Friday troops were pouring into Charleston from all parts of the State. This is doubtless an exaggeration. But it is not at all likely that those who did arrive, came in consequence of the removal of troops to Fort Sumter. That event could not have been known when they started. It is much more probable that the removal took place in consequence of their approach and a threatened attack. Major Anderson has undoubtedly kept himself advised of all the movements of the Secessionists, and knew quite as well what they intended to do as did the President. The forts had been confided to his care—and he promptly put himself in a position to protect them. The act was noble, prompt and patriotic—and will be borne in remembrance when men who have hearts for the honor of the American flag, shall replace the miserable clique of intriguing conspirators who for the time hold sway in Washington.

There are intimations that the President will reprimand, or otherwise punish Major Anderson for his act, and withdraw the troops at the demand of the Commissioners from South Carolina. Even after what we have seen already, we are not prepared to credit this. We will not say that we have no misgivings,—for Mr. Buchanan seems to be so thoroughly under the control of the Secessionists,—so pliant and flexible in their hands,—and so utterly deaf to appeals from any other quarter, that no act of rash insanity is beyond the range of possibility. But if he does this,—if he ventures thus openly and flagrantly to betray the honor and integrity of the Government, we trust he will be forthwith *impeached* by the House of Representatives, and put upon his trial,—not because we have any special confidence that with the present Senate he could be convicted, but because he should be compelled to vindicate his conduct before the country.

The Secretary of War.

The official proceedings of Secretary Floyd imperatively demand the scrutiny of Congress. It seems impossible to doubt that he is using his position and power as an officer of the Federal Government, to give aid and comfort to those who avow themselves enemies of the United States. Nor is it merely his own influence and aid that he thus throws into the hands of traitors;—he is betraying the rights and the honor of the Government he serves. He is placing the arms and munitions of war, which have been intrusted to his care for the defence of the United States, in the hands of their enemies. He is doing precisely the work which Benedict Arnold attempted at West Point. He is betraying a fortress intrusted to his command.

It is stated on the authority of Gen. Wool, that on the 9th of this month Secretary Floyd ordered 10,000 muskets at the Watervliet Arsenal in Troy, to be sold to S. B. Lamar, of Savannah, Georgia, at $2 50 each,—and that they were shipped from the Arsenal on the 14th inst. Our Washington correspondence stated yesterday that, upon the application of the Governor of Georgia, Mr. Floyd had granted Col. Hardee, late commandant of West Point, leave of absence on full pay, to go to Europe to purchase arms for the State of Georgia. He has ordered large quantities of guns and warlike munitions, removed from the Arsenal at Pittsburgh, to extreme Southern points, where there are no troops, and where they are morally certain to fall into the hands of the Disunionists. He has permitted all the arms of the Government at the Arsenal in Charleston to be seized by the avowed enemies of the Union.

If he is doing all these things upon his own volition, and in the exercise of his own authority, Congress should hold him to a rigid responsibility. If he is acting under the orders of the President, then the President should be required to explain his conduct to the representatives of the people. Affairs are becoming too serious to be permitted to pass without inquiry. Mr. Buchanan has utterly lost the confidence of all parties. No one has any further confidence in his fitness for the conduct of national affairs in an emergency like the present,—and the only point of doubt that remains is, whether he is deliberately betraying the Constitution he has sworn to support, or whether he is only a helpless imbecile tool in the hands of conspirators. In either case, Congress owes it to the country to demand full information as to the steps he has taken, and the military orders that have been issued upon his authority. A resolution of inquiry ought forthwith to be passed which should cover this whole subject.

Secretary Floyd, beyond all question, deserves *impeachment*,—not only in connection with these transactions, but for the general conduct of his Department. We believe it to be susceptible of proof,—sufficient to satisfy the whole country,—that he has used his office systematically for purposes of plunder and personal profit. It is notorious that he came to Washington utterly bankrupt: and it is equally notorious in financial circles that he has deposited with a Washington banker more than $100,000 to his private account since he has been in office. It is utterly impossible that he should have accumulated anything like this amount of money, by any means consistent with his duty as an officer of the Government, or with the character of an honorable and an honest man. The power of his office has been used corruptly. His favors have been sold to contractors, and black mail has been exacted as the condition of his compliance with the just requisitions of law We believe it to be susceptible of proof that an officer of the Army has been compelled to pay $500 to an intimate, confidential agent of the Secretary as a condition of getting Mr. Floyd's signature to a warrant for payment of a claim which had been audited and allowed. It is folly to attempt to screen Mr. Floyd himself from responsibility for such exactions. In the specific case to which we refer, Mr. Floyd's personal attention had been called to the claim repeatedly for six months,—yet his signature could not be had. Upon advice the $500 was paid to his confidante, and the signature was affixed the next day.

The robbery in the Department of the Interior disclosed the fact that Mr. Floyd was in the habit of accepting, unconditionally, drafts from Messrs. Russell & Majors for contract services in advance of their performance. We believe it can be proved that he did this all through the Utah war,—and that he did it for a consideration. We believe there are men now in this City who were in the habit of negotiating with these contractors for Mr. Floyd's acceptances,—receiving in some instances tens of thousands of dollars as a condition of procuring them.

These are some of the transactions of the War Department which have not yet seen the light. Whether they could be dragged forth by the process of a Congressional inquiry may be doubtful. But it is due to justice and to the country that the experiment should be tried. The Fort Snelling sale, the Willett's Point purchase, the Flour and Mule contracts, and other public acts, have fastened upon Mr. Floyd the character of being utterly corrupt and unfaithful to his public trust. We have not the slightest doubt that, if the truth can be disclosed, he would be proved to have administered the affairs of his Department with sole reference to his own personal emolument.

That such a man should crown such a career by acts of treason is only a natural consummation. He can have no scruples of conscience, no principles of honor, to stand in his way. His ends are best promoted by whatever will divert public attention from his conduct. If he can plunge the country into civil war, he may hope for the impunity which burglars seek by firing the house they have robbed. We hope, however, that Congress will not suffer him to close his official career without subjecting his conduct to a rigid official scrutiny.

The President's Organ.—The Washington *Constitution* gives the public to understand, that the President is in no sense or degree responsible for its views on political affairs. If this statement should obtain general credit it would at once deprive the *Constitution* of all the importance that has ever been attached to it. No one would consider its utterances worthy of notice, if it were not supposed to reflect the views of the Executive Department of the Government.

Nor will all the disclaimers which the editor may be instructed to make weaken this impression in the public mind. It is notorious that the present editor of the *Constitution* was placed in his present position by the immediate and direct interposition of Mr. Buchanan. The paper is supported wholly by patronage of the Executive department, over which Mr. Buchanan claims and exercises a direct control. Positive and sworn testimony, moreover, has proved that when the paper was sold, his agency was as personal and immediate in the matter as if he had been its absolute owner.

All these things show conclusively that the *Constitution* pursues no course which the President does not approve. Its editor derives his inspiration constantly from him,—as he is dependent for his place solely and exclusively on his countenance and support. The paper is now an open organ and advocate of the Secessionists. It vindicates their action,—denounces and defames every man who asserts and would defend the integrity of the Union,—and does all in its power to prevent any adjustment of pending differences, except on terms that involve the virtual break-down of the incoming Administration, and the ruin and disbandment of the Republican Party. It has never for a moment risen above the merest partisanship in its treatment of this question. It has no sympathies with the country,—no regard for the Union,—not the slightest sensitiveness about the honor and the welfare of the American people. Its horizon is bounded by party interests and the gratification of partisan malignity. And in this, as in everything else, it faithfully reflects the sentiments and the spirit of Mr. Buchanan. All its disclaimers, in face of these patent and undeniable facts,only illustrate freshly the duplicity and cowardice which characterize its master.

Why They Seceded.

There seems to be a considerable difference of opinion among the members of the Convention of South Carolina as to the reasons and motives of secession. As the rest of the country is at least equally in the dark on the subject, it may be well to consider the different reasons assigned by different members.

Mr. Wardlaw objected to one of the Declarations of Independence reported by the Committee, that "it dwelt too much upon those Fugitive Slave laws and those Personal Liberty bills, which givs it too much the appearance of *special pleading*." The real reason, he thought, was, that the election of Lincoln was equivalent to an "edict of emancipation,"—and the address ought, therefore, to set forth very fully and strongly the fact that "emancipation would be deleterious to the blacks and degradation to the whites."

Mr. Memminger, who drew the address, appreciated the importance of going before the world with a full vindication of their action, if they expected any sympathy or support. He said:

> "Allow me to say to the honorable gentleman, that when you take the position that you have a right to break your faith; to destroy an agreement which you have made; to tear off your seal from the document to which it is affixed; you *are bound to justify yourself fully to all the nations of the world, for there is nothing that casts such a stain upon the escutcheon of a nation as a breach of faith.* Therefore the document shows fully that both in measure and in spirit our co-States have broken the Constitution and the Union. Not only in letter has this been done, but also in spirit. They have so brought matters to pass in this country that every single end which that Constitution professed to carry into effect has been made destructive of those ends; that the common agent which should have acted for our common good has been converted into an instrument for our destruction. And now, as a *consummating act*, they have so perverted the Constitution of the United States as to seize hold of that clause in relation to the Executive Department to enable them to *elect a sectional President*, and put in office a man whose only recommendation, or whose chief recommendation to the whole of them, was that he is an enemy of our Constitution—that *he desires to see Slavery abolished.* The great objection that we raise is not to Abraham Lincoln himself, but chiefly because he is the representative of a hostile *opinion*, destructive of every interest of the South."

Mr. M. expects that a "national breach of faith" on the part of South Carolina, is to be justified in the eyes of the world, on the ground that the people of the United States have "elected a President who *desires* to see Slavery abolished." This is the only actual point of his complaint. Does he believe that England, France, the North, or even sensible men in South Carolina, will recognize this as an offence sufficiently grave to justify what he himself styles "a breach of faith?"

Mr. Rhett was more emphatic, and somewhat more explicit on several points than either of the preceding speakers. He said:

> "The secession of South Carolina is not an event of a day. It is not anything produced by Mr. Lincoln's election, or by the non-execution of the Fugitive Slave law. *It has been a matter which has been gathering head for thirty years*, and, in the production of this great result, the great men who have passed before us, whose great and patriotic efforts have signalized the times in which they lived, have not been lost. Have the labors of Calhoun been forgotten, when he declared a few years ago, for the secession of South Carolina? and that secession would be the consummation of their liberties? Sir, the election of Lincoln and Hamlin, sectional candidates of the North, was the last straw on the back of the camel. But it was not the only one. The back was nearly broken before. The point upon which I differ from my friend is this: He says he thought it expedient for us to put this great question before all the world upon this simple matter of wrongs on the question of Slavery; and that question turned upon the Fugitive Slave law, according to his statement. Now, Sir, in regard to that Fugitive Slave law, *I myself doubt its Constitutionality, and I doubted it on the floor of the Senate, when I was a member of that body.* It was also doubted by a member of the House. Mr. Webster declared it unconstitutional, and, if I am not mistaken, *Mr. Keitt expressed the same opinion.* If we look at that clause which requires that fugitive slaves shall be delivered, we will find that it was a guarantee between the States. We cannot go before Congress in relation to this matter. The States, acting in their sovereign capacity, should be responsible for the rendition of fugitive slaves. That was our best security; and hence the *attempt of certain States to relieve themselves from the responsibility as States, and go into Congress and legislate upon the subject was a breach on the part of the North.*"

This is a new idea. It must have astonished the Convention even. South Carolina does not complain of *violations* of the Fugitive Slave law,—for that law is unconstitutional:—her grievance is its passage. The North has violated the Constitution in the *passing* of the Fugitive Slave law! This will be news to Senator Mason, of Virginia.

Mr. Rhett is undoubtedly right in saying that this secession movement has been "gathering head for thirty years." His comparison, too, is a happy one. Like all sores of a pustulous character, it was under the necessity of "gathing" and bursting: and now that it has reached this point, there is hope that it will thoroughly discharge itself and that the patient may be cured.

South Carolina was never quite healthy, on this point. But Mr. Calhoun was the real author of secession. He planted its seeds, and died disappointed because he did not see their fruit. He tried to get the South out of the Union on the Tariff question, but failed. He immediately started the Slavery issue as one that promised better results. It was capable of being worked to better advantage. Immediately after the failure of nullification, he announced the "irrepressible conflict" on Slavery, and the residue of his life was devoted to developing it and shaping Southern sentiment upon it. Mr. Rhett is right in saying that Mr. Calhoun's labors have not been lost or forgotten. From 1832 his disciples, in and out of South Carolina, have been watching for a favorable opportunity to secede. They have found one at last, and have ventured fairly on the experiment. What will come of it in the end, remains to be seen.

Condition of South Carolina.—Chancellor Dunkin seems to be the only member of the South Carolina Convention who realizes the position in which the people of that State are left by their act of secession, if it has the validity which they ascribe to it. He mentioned before the act was passed that they could have no commerce if they refused to recognize the Custom-House officers, and that their postal service must also be stopped. In a debate after the act was passed, upon a motion to lay aside a resolution for deciding some of these points, he thus referred to another:

> "Mr. Dunkin—Mr. President, I could give some very potent reasons why it should not be. I am not sure that the *lights in the light-houses from Cape Fear to tide-water won't be turned down to-night, as you would extinguish the gas light in your burner, unless you act.* The Collector told me that two of the persons employed under him had thrown up their commissions. I don't know where it will turn next."

The fact is, South Carolina exists, politically, to-day only at the sufferance of the Federal Government. Her commerce, her postal service, her light-houses, have all been furnished and supported by the United States. She holds on to them all, and yet flatters herself that she has seceded!

An ordinance has been introduced providing that

> "The Judges of the Courts of Law in this State shall take cognizance of all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; and that said Judges shall further *have jurisdiction over all offences under the laws of the United States relating to the Post-office Department, the public customs, seamen, and trespasses upon the high seas; and that the laws of the United States, which were in operation at the time of the secession of this State, for these several offences be, and are hereby, retained as parts of the laws of this State* until otherwise provided by the General Assembly of this State, saving and excepting therein so much as relates to Courts in which said offences shall be tried."

This is simply changing the name of certain laws and courts,—calling them *State* instead of Federal,—and continuing their functions.

The State Legislature—Speakership of the Assembly.—Our State Legislature meets on Tuesday next. Upon the election of Speaker of the Assembly there is likely to be something of a contest. It is understood that Speaker Littlejohn will be a candidate for reelection, contrary to his original purpose, and partly, at least, on account of the efforts that have been made to defeat him by attacks upon his character. The *Tribune* demands that he be not chosen, on the ground that his election would embarrass and discredit the Republican Party.

We feel no special interest in the contest for Speaker, further than to have it decided upon fair grounds, and in a manner consistent with justice and truth. We have known Mr. Littlejohn, in private life and in public office, for ten years; and we believe all the aspersions upon his character in which the *Tribune* has so liberally indulged, as wanton and utterly baseless. We believe him to be an honorable and an upright man,—wholly incapable of betraying a public trust. We should differ from him on several subjects which engaged his action last winter. We should not have voted for the City Railroad bills as he did,—either before or after they had been vetoed by Gov. Morgan. But we cannot subscribe to the doctrine that he was obliged to change his vote because the Governor had vetoed the bill,—unless the reasons assigned were such as to convince his judgment. He had a perfect right to his own opinions, and it was his duty to be guided by them.

The position that the Republican members were compelled to change their votes and follow the Governor's lead, is preposterous. And the vehemence with which it is urged against Mr. Littlejohn's election to the Speakership, seems to indicate that it is used mainly as a cover for other motives.

Contract for Street Cleaning.—It will be seen by an advertisement in another column, that proposals for cleaning the streets of the City for *five years*, are to be received at the City Inspector's office *until noon* to-day. This is an enormous contract, of vast importance to the City, and one which ought to enlist the attention of a very large class of our community, besides the professional Contractors for City jobs. The Mayor and Comptroller are to fix the bonds to be given by the successful bidder. This is a matter of great consequence, as the actual validity of the contract that may be made depends upon it. We suggest to Mayor Wood and Comptroller Haws the expediency of deciding *upon the amount and nature of the security required, before the proposals are opened.* It can be done before, just as well as after,—and none of the parties concerned can then suspect that there is any partiality or unfairness in the case.

Christmas Festival of the Orphans' Home.—Santa Claus appeared in all his glory yesterday, at Niblo's Saloon, for the special benefit of the seventy-eight merry young inmates of the Orphan's Home and the asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Mr. Niblo kindly gave the use of the room for the second time, and the ladies took care that Kriss Kringle—that jolly personage, who was personified on this occasion by an obese and grotesquely attired effigy,—was well surrounded with gifts for the juveniles. A healthier collection of happy children never was seen; not one was ailing, and all entered into the spirit of the occasion with an energy that would doubtless be exhibited equally at the celebration of all of the disputed birthdays of our Saviour,—provided that all the celebrations were equally prolific with presents. No little merriment was caused by the novel sport of allowing each of the youngsters a "grab" in a bag of promiscuous toys, and the experiment was repeated to the delight of both young and old. The sale of articles at the Fair, and the admission fees, realized a considerable sum in aid of the building fund for the new institution to be erected in Forty ninth-street, and to cost $30,000. Altogether, the affair was quite appropriate to the Feast of the Holy Innocents. The annual sermon and collection on behalf of the Church, takes place at Rev. Mr. Montgomery's Church, corner of Madison-avenue and Twenty-eighth-street, on Sunday evening next.

The Holiday Vacation in our Schools.—A by-law was adopted by the Board of Education, at the session held on the 19th instant, making Wednesday next, the 2d of January, a holiday. At the adjourned meeting of the Board, held on Wednesday evening last, resolutions were introduced by Commissioner Waterbury, declaring Thursday and Friday also holidays. These resolutions were adopted after a sharp discussion, in which several members participated, and were finally adopted. This action of the Board extends the present "holiday vacation" to Monday, Jan. 7, on which day the usual exercises of the schools will be resumed.

Niblo's Garden.—The Zouaves, of whose performance on Saturday last we have already spoken, give their second entertainment to-night at this establishment. They will play again on Tuesday and Thursday of next week, and will then be superseded by Mr. Rarey—the great horse-tamer.

Arrivals in the City.

Hons. Thurlow Weed, of Albany; Henry Morgan, of Aurora, and O. B. Smith, of Wisconsin; Capt. O. Eldridge, of Boston; Col. A. G. Hazard, of Vermont; Lieut. H. E. Eastman, of U. S. Navy, and J. Kendall, of Washington, D. C., are at the Astor House.

Hon. Horatio C. King, of Washington; M. Escanden, F. Mendez, J. Ainor, of New-Orleans, and W. Gush, of London, Eng., are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Col. G. H. Giddings, of Texas; J. A. Whiteside, of Tennessee; G. W. Banker, of Boston, and S. H. Hautwell, of Detroit, Mich., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Dr. Jewett, of New-Haven; W. G. Smedes and T. M. Smedes, of Missouri, and Francis Granger, of Canandaigua, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

W. H. Peet, of New-Orleans, and T. A. Neal and N. Hooper, of Boston, are at the Brevoort House.

Dr. J. Whitmore, of Portland, Me., and R. Hunter, of Glasgow, are at the International Hotel.

Outrage by the Dominican Government.

Baltimore, Friday, Dec. 28.

The schooner *Alice Mowe*, arrived here from St. Domingo, brings news that the Guano Island, Alta Vela, in the Caribbean Sea, in legal possession of American citizens, has been forcibly taken by the Dominican Government, and the parties on the Island taken prisoners to St. Domingo—the Government also destroying the American property on the Island. This is viewed as a great outrage, and a violation of American rights.

The Pike's Peak Express.

Fort Kearney, Friday, Dec. 28.

The California Overland Central and Pike's Peak Express coach passed East at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Denver City dates are to the 25th inst. Twenty mules were stolen from the California Overland Central and Pike's Peak Express at a station near Julesburgh recently, by a couple of Mexicans.

An altercation occurred on the street yesterday, between Somers, a cattle dealer, and Tappan, a newspaper correspondent, respecting reference to the former in a letter recently published in the Missouri *Republican.* Tappan received a slight cut in the hand from a dirk-knife.

Preparations are making for a stage line to Santa Fé and the San Juan mines.

The weather is pleasant. The nights are frosty, and the days clear and warm.

Kansas Relief Committee Report.

Atchison, K. T., Friday, Dec. 28.

The Report of the Kansas Relief Committee for the week ending Dec. 26, states that 209,184 pounds of wheat, flour, corn, beans, &c., have been received from various States, also several boxes of clothing. The total amount distributed during that time is 157,760 pounds, which has been sent to 21 different Counties in the Territory. The benefits of the shipments have begun to be very sensibly realized among our suffering people.

National Working Men's Convention.

Louisville, Ky., Friday, Dec. 28.

A large Convention of mechanics and working men, yesterday, passed strong resolutions favoring a call for a National Working Men's Convention, and discountenancing the ultra-politicians both North and South.

Court of Appeals.

Albany, Friday, Dec. 28.

The Court of Appeals will meet formally on Tuesday, and adjourn till Wednesday, at noon. The first motion-day will be Friday next.

Fire at Scranton, Pa.

Scranton, Friday, Dec. 28.

The store of Ovanz & Co., at the National Anthracite Mines, was destroyed by fire at 10 o'clock A. M. to-day. Loss about $5,000; insured in the Humboldt and Hope Companies of New-York.

Fire at Milwaukee.

Chicago, Friday, Dec. 28.

The Empire Mills, at Milwaukee, were destroyed by fire on Christmas morning. Loss, $70,000; insured, $31,000.

[Advertisement.]
NOTICE!!!
$300,000 WORTH
of
WINTER CLOTHING,
FURNISHING GOODS, &C.,
for
MEN AND BOYS,
to be sold off at an
IMMENSE SACRIFICE
By the 1st of January.

In view of the condition of the times, we have concluded to dispose of our entire stock on hand at a very great sacrifice on the cost.

DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO.,
Nos. 256, 258 and 260 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

The Reason why the Big Pond isn't Frozen.—A Committee of Skaters waited upon Jack Frost to ask him why he had not frozen the Big Pond at the Park sufficiently hard for skating. Jack said it was none of their business, but finally told them that he found many of the New-Yorkers had not furnished themselves with Skates, and he thought that the proprietors and employes of the "Central Park Skate Emporium" had just as much as they could do to supply the Skaters on the little ponds about the City, and that he did not believe in working people to death.

The Committee assured Jack that his fears were groundless, that they had all got their Skates from us, and that we were equal to any emergency, upon which Jack promised them he would do his duty to the big pond at an early day, so get ready for fun.

Conover & Walker, Hardware dealers,
No. 474 Broadway,
between Broome and Grand streets.

P. S.—We publish on Monday, "The Official Report of the Committee appointed to investigate the causes of the alarming prevalence of the Skating Fever." Don't fail to get an early copy.

[Advertisement.]

New Year's Calls.—Fowler & Wells, Practical Phrenologists, No. 308 Broadway, New-York, will be happy to receive those who desire their professional services on New Year's Day, from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M. There can be no better way to commence the new year, than to obtain a written description of your character, which will teach you how to exercise your faculties, and restrain your passions, in the manner best calculated to insure your success and happiness.

[Advertisement.]

"A Merry Christmas and Happy New Year," says Knox, the Hatter, to his numerous patrons. Near the chimes of the old Trinity, corner of Broadway and Fulton-streets, he still lingers, and sends forth his admired Hats and his hearty greeting. The ladies are all his friends, and that is the secret of Knox's great success. They always declare that a man never looks so well as when wearing a Knox Hat.

[Advertisement.]
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

First-class Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Final and peremptory sale for cash of the balance of invoices unsold from our sale of 22d inst. Also, an invoice of "Vin Imperial Rose Champagne," to be sold without reserve. Sale positive, rain or shine, this day, at 11 o'clock, by H. H. Leeds & Co., auctioneers, No. 23 Nassau-street.

[Advertisement.]

Edward H. Dixon, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, attends exclusively to operative surgery, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, hemorrhoids, fistula and concealed abscess of the rectum, are cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M., at No. 42 Fifth-avenue.

[Advertisement.]
GET THE BEST.
THE NEW-YEAR'S ADDRESS
of
THE CARRIERS OF THE SUNDAY MERCURY
will be ready for delivery with the paper.

[Advertisement.]

The Nervous Headaches, Fainting Fits, Nausea, &c., to which females are subject, can be cured with certainty by Holloway's purely vegetable Pills. They are as mild in operation, as they are positive in effecting a speedy cure.

[Advertisement.]

Japanese, Chinese, East India, Manila, and American Indian Articles, Staple and Fancy Goods at reduced prices, wholesale and retail.

Fountain's India Store,
No. 653—Broadway—No. 653.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, lined with patent crystalized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av.; and 29th-st., New-York.

I. U. Silleck & Co., Corner of Fulton and William sts., offer for sale at retail a large assortment of Gents' Furnishing Goods, consisting of Shaker knit, lambswool, silk, merino and cashmere undershirts and Drawers, Half-Hose, &c. Also, a handsome assortment of Traveling Shirts and heavy knit wool Jackets, the best article made for out-door and skating exercise. Particular attention given to Shirts made to order from measure.

Notice.—All persons wishing boots and shoes of every description and of the most fashionable styles, will call at CAHILL & WOOD'S, No. 627 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. The whole stock is reduced 25 per cent. below former prices.

Campbell,
CHEMIST AND APOTHECARY,
Southwest corner 8th-av. and 28th-st.
Medicines warranted strictly pure, and dispensed with the utmost care.

New-Year's Presents.—Ladies, if you wish for yourselves and children beautiful Gaiter Boots and Shoes, also gentlemen's Toilet Slippers, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Shirt for New-Year's Day.—All who would look well and feel comfortable, ought to wear one of McLAUGHLIN'S Perfect-Fitting Shirts, ready-made, all sizes. Store, 269 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray.

Genin's Holiday Hat for Young Men, now ready at GENIN'S Hat and Fur Store, No. 513 Broadway.

Holiday Clothing

FOR

MEN AND BOYS,

AT AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE.

We have determined to close out the balance of our winter stock at

A DEDUCTION OF

10 PER CENT.

BELOW MARKED PRICES.

SMITH BROTHERS,
Nos. 122, 138 and 140 Fulton-st.

A. Rumrill & Co.,
NO. 264 BROADWAY.

The right kind of a Present for the
HOLIDAYS.

One of those fine-adjusted and Chronometrically-rated three-quarter plate American Watches, of the new series, made by the

AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY,
OF WALTHAM, MASS.

THE FINEST AND MOST DURABLE TIME-KEEPERS EVER MADE.

For sale, until Jan. 1, AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES, by

A. RUMRILL & CO.,
No. 264 Broadway.

No. 6 Maiden-lane.
FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY.
Wholesale stock of
FANCY GOODS
AT RETAIL.
TOMES, SON & MELVAIN,
No. 6 Maiden-lane, New-York.

Holiday Present.
A WHEELER AND WILSON SEWING MACHINE, At the reduced prices and with the new improvements, will prove a most acceptable present to a mother, wife, sister or friend.
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Holidays.—The best place to purchase a PURE article of Candy, Sugar-plums, &c., &c., is at the Old Chambers-st. Candy Manufactory, corner of Chambers and Hudson sts. All the articles purchased at this establishment are warranted PURE, and free from all adulteration. Established in 1806, it has for more than fifty years been celebrated for the superiority of its manufactures. RIDLEY & CO. are determined to keep up with the demand; but our advice is to call early and get supplied.
FANCY BOXES, CORNETS, BAGS, &c.,
suitable for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Santa Claus Warerooms!!
No. 232 Bleecker-st., New-York.
Plated Spoons, 50 cents to $1 50 per set.
Plated Tea Sets, 6 pieces, $20; worth $30 per set.
Plated Casters, 6 cut bottles $2 50 to $14.
Urns, Trays, Cake Baskets, Wine Casters, etc.
China Dining Plates, $1 to $2 per dozen.
Decorated Dining Sets, $40 to $175 per set.
Gold Bound Tea-sets, 44 pieces, $5 per set.
RUFUS M. BRUNDIGE, No. 232 Bleecker-st.

New-Year's Tables
AT TAYLOR'S SALOON,
Nos. 365 and 367 Broadway.
Orders may now be left for refreshments for New-Year's Tables, delivered in any part of New-York or Brooklyn. Cakes, Pyramids, Boned Turkeys, Chicken, Salads, Jellies, Mottoes, Pickled Oysters, &c., all of the best quality and at reasonable prices.

Presents for New Year's.
A beautiful and choice selection of French Fancy Boxes filled with Confectionery, sacs, bags, rouleaux, corvets, baskets, and a large assortment of burr-baskets, watch-cases, pin-cushions, napkin-rings, picture-frames, &c., for sale at TAYLOR'S SALOON,
Broadway, corner of Franklin st.

At Retail until the 31st of December.
WHOLESALE STOCK OF MUSICAL BOXES AND SWISS WATCHES.
Comprising a great variety of gentlemen's and ladies' Watches, with plain, engraved and enameled cases, by the best makers. PAILLARD & MARTIN,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York, (up stairs.)

For Sale Below Cost—Useful and ornamental Jewelry, Diamond Pins, Rings, Gold Watches, Chains, Bracelets and Silver-ware, &c.
The goods will be warranted.
At the Furnishing Store of
G. M. TRACY & GRANNIS,
Nos. 87 and 89 William-st.

Baby-Tender.—Parents should examine Dr. BROWN'S PATENT SPRING BABY-TENDER—a new and admirable article of BABY and NURSERY furniture; it is an unequaled Holiday Present for mothers and children. Call at No. 510 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Steele's Patent Feather Brushes.
All varieties for store and house use. Extra carriage and furniture dusters, cornice dusters, picture and mirror dusters, piano dusters, &c.
Elegant styles of parlor dusters for New-Year's presents. STEELE & CO., Park-row, opposite Astor House.

Latest News.
CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 28, 1860.
Rushton's Pastille Troches admitted free of duty. Good for coughs, colds, hoarseness, sore throat, and public speakers, at No. 417 Broadway, and No. 10 Astor House, New-York. Sent by mail for 30 cents.

Scarf Pins, fine Gold and Coral only $1 each gold and silver thimbles, pins, watches, jewelry, &c. Pins, watches, jewelry and musical instruments repaired by experienced workmen, at MORRISON'S Jewelry Store, No 305 Hudson-st.

The Most Useful Holiday Present.
GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINE.
$40 and upward—No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
GIVE THE BEST.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS OFFICE, No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) opposite the church. Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Shoulder Braces and Supporters, and imported Suspensory Bandages. A lady in attendance.

Holiday Presents for Gentlemen.
Lined Gloves, Fancy Scarfs, Silk Undershirts, Suspenders, Mufflers, &c., at retail. Low prices.
IRA PEREGO & SON.
No. 61 Nassau-st. and No. 381 Broadway.

Furs, Furs, Furs.—Genin, No. 513 Broadway.
HUDSON BAY SABLE CAPES, MUFFS AND CUFFS.
MINK CAPES, MUFFS AND CUFFS.
CHILDREN'S FURS IN SETS.
GENTS' FUR CAPES, COLLARS, GLOVES and SLEIGH ROBES.

Hosiery,
Undergarments,
And Men's Furnishing Goods,
At A. RANKIN & CO.'S,
No. 96 Bowery.

Linen Collars made to Order,
At short notice and in any style, by
UNION ADAMS,
No. 637 Broadway, New-York City.

Under Garments and Hosiery
Made to order
At UNION ADAMS',
No. 637 Broadway, New-York City.

Buy all your Liquors for Medicinal and family use at the Old 15th-st. Distillery, established in 1832. No. 255 West 15th-st.
CHARLES WHITE, Proprietor.

The Stereoscopic Emporium—*Wholesale and Retail*.—E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade. Open during the evening until Jan. 1.

Hurrah for the Holidays,
Presents for the Million at White's Hat and Cap Emporium No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church—Furs, Furs, retailed at wholesale prices

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!!
Finkle and Lyon's Sewing Machines
At reduced prices. Full satisfaction warranted.
538 Broadway, New-York, and 156 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

The Ladd & Webster Sewing-Machine may now be had for Fifty Dollars.
LADD, WEBSTER & CO.,
No. 500 Broadway.

Shirt and Collar Depot—Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane. Eureka Scarfs and Ties for New-Year's.
G. M. TRACY & GRANNIS, Agents.

Ladies' Wine for Holidays.—SPEER'S Wine of Elder, four years old, pure, not intoxicating, but a valuable tonic for family use; excellent for females and invalids. Sold by HEGEMAN & CO., and other druggists.

Skating Jackets.
D. C. SILLECK & COX,
No. 150 Broadway,
Corner of Liberty-st.

Dress Shirts made to Order,
In the very best style, and as wanted, by
UNION ADAMS,
No. 637 Broadway, New-York City.

Ringwood or White Knitted Woolen Gloves at LEARY & CO.'S Successors, HUNT & DUSENBURY, leaders and introducers of Fashion for Gentlemen's Hats, Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House.

Overcoats for the Holidays.
At Panic prices—from $5 to $26.
At Messrs. GEORGE A. HUNTER & CO.'S Mammoth Clothing Warehouses, Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Wigs and Toupees, Newly Invented, of extra fine workmanship; perfect imitation of Nature, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Moldavia Cream, for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair, sold at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye and newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Ten New Styles of Holiday Caps to Select from, at GENIN'S Hat and Fur Store, No. 513 Broadway.

Boys' and Misses' Hats and Caps, New styles for the Holidays, at GENIN'S Hat and Fur Store, No. 513 Broadway.

MARRIED.

DAVENPORT—DAVENPORT.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 25, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Hiscox, Mr. WM. J. DAVENPORT to SOPHIA W. DAVENPORT, all of this City.

DENSLOW—CLARKE.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 28, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Francis L. Hawks, D. D., Mr. ELLSWORTH H. DENSLOW to Miss MARIE CORTELYOU, eldest daughter of Henry L. Clarke, Esq., all of this City.

TRACEY—KANE.—In Brooklyn, L. I., on Tuesday evening, Dec 25, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. D. Patterson, WILLIAM H. TRACEY to MARGARET, daughter of William Kane, both of Brooklyn.

LEWIS—WEBSTER.—In Monticello, N. Y., on Thursday, Dec 27, at the Presbyterian Church, by Rev. John N. Lewis, JOHN N. LEWIS, Jr., Esq., of this City, to SARAH M., daughter of P. B. Webster, Esq., of Monticello.

STEPHENS—LOSSEE.—In Coxsackie, N. Y., on Wednesday, Dec. 26, by Rev. Warren Hathaway, Mr. SAMUEL STEPHENS, of Brooklyn, L. I., to Miss LYDIA C. LOSSEE, of the former place.

BANGS—BLEECKER.—In Albany, Dec. 27, at the North Dutch Church, by the Rev. Dr. Rogers, ANSON BANGS, of Fayetteville, N. Y., to MARGARET, daughter of Nicholas Bleecker, Jr., of Albany.

DARBY—ANABLE.—In Philadelphia, on Wednesday, Dec. 26, by Rev. Dr. Nott, President of Union College, Mr. P. J. DARBY, of Montreal, C. E., to Miss MARY J. ANABLE, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

PRESTON.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 27, JAMES C. PRESTON, aged 29 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father-in-law, Mr. Edward Falconer, No. 5 Manginst., on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment.

VANDERPOEL.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 27, JAMES MOSSIDE VANDERPOEL, eldest son of Aaron Vanderpoel, in the 21st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, on Monday, 31st inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

LEWIS.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 28, JOHN E. LEWIS, aged 21 years and 8 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his grandfather, Evan Lewis, No. 78 Charlton-st., on Sunday, 30th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

DUNSCOMB.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 28, JAMES JOHNSTONE DUNSCOMB, son of Alex. H. and Anna Maria Dunscomb, aged 2 years, 4 months and 21 days.

Funeral to take place on Sunday, 30th inst., from No. 21 7th av., at 1 o'clock P. M.

HOLLADAY.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Dec. 27, MADGE, infant daughter of Benjamin and N. Anna Holladay, aged 3 years and 3 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 24 West 31st st.

WICKS.—In this City, on Friday morning, Dec. 28, of scarlatina, ELLA L., youngest child of George A. and Angelina G. Wicks.

The friends of her parents are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at 12 o'clock, this day, (Saturday,) Dec. 29, from No. 77 West 38th-st., without further invitation.

BURTON.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 26, ELIZABETH BURTON, only daughter of William and Elizabeth Burton, aged 5 months and 3 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 29 Madison-st., without further invitation.

CROMWELL.—In this City, on Fifth Day evening, 27th inst., ELIZABETH T. CROMWELL, wife of Daniel Cromwell, in the 67th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 127 Allen st., on First Day, 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

DURYEE.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 27, HANNAH ODELL, wife of Jacob Duryee, Sr., in the 40th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family, and of her father, Daniel W. Odell, are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 109 Monroe-st., on Saturday, at 1 o'clock.

McLACHLAN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, Dec. 27, of disease of the lungs, SARAH McLACHLAN, in the 52d year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 116 Bridge-st.

☞ Massachusetts papers please copy.

ELLIS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 27, of croup, WILLIAM HORD, second child of Richard and Kate H. Ellis, aged 5 years, 5 months and 23 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, 29th inst., from the residence of his parents, northwest corner of Hoyt and Atlantic sts., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Philadelphia and Baltimore papers please copy.

CANBY.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Dec. 28, CHARLES A., son of Mary D. and the late Caleb Canby, aged 1 year and 8 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his grandfather, C. Preswick, No. 308 Degraw-st., Brooklyn on Monday, at 11 A. M.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

SOAR.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Dec. 28, CHARLES H. SOAR, aged 31 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 14 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

JOHNSTON.—In South Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Dec. 28, ROBERT W. JOHNSTON, in the 41st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence in Van Brunt-st., near Degraw-st., South Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 30, at 1 o'clock.

☞ Philadelphia and Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

FORD.—In Newark, N. J., on Thursday, Dec. 27, after a lingering illness, PHINEAS M. FORD, late of California.

☞ California papers please copy.

FULLER.—In Shanghai, China, on Tuesday, Oct. 16, after a short illness, JOHN HENRY FULLER, son of Benjamin and Lucy Fuller, of Brooklyn, E. D., in the 25th year of his age.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale,
At the Agency, No. 164
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.

Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing Machines, hoisting machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.

These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH.
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class No. 617, Dec. 28, 1860.

11, 74, 61, 62, 19, 29, 51, 44, 28, 46, 60, 52, 41.

Class No. 618, Dec. 28, 1860.

36, 30, 77, 8, 68, 17, 78, 7, 54, 76, 70, 27, 73.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Dec. 28 1860
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

PANIC OVER.
SIX MILLIONS SPECIE ARRIVED.
FIVE MILLIONS SAID TO BE AFLOAT.

WHERE DOES THE SPECIE GO?	WHERE IS THE SPECIE WEIGHED?
In 53 Lillie's Wrought and Chilled Iron Safes now in use in the City Banks and Clearing House.	On Howe's Standard Ball-bearing Scales in the Banks, at the Mint and Assay Offices.
35 SECOND HAND SAFES of other makers, for sale cheap, taken in exchange for Lillie's.	17 SECOND HAND SCALES for sale cheap, taken in exchange for Howe's Standard Scales.

I am prepared to allow fair prices for second hand Safes in exchange for Lillie's. Also for second hand Scales in exchange for Howe's Standard Scales.
FRANK E. HOWE.
No 203 Broadway, one block below Astor House.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE
Of over $250,000 worth of
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

As the season is drawing to a close, and owing to the deranged state of financial matters, I have concluded to mark down my stock of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, and sell the same regardless of cost. Furnishing Goods and Children's Clothing in every variety, and will be sold in the same ratio.
F. B. BALDWIN,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
The Largest Store in the City.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS.
THIRTY YEARS IN ONE PLACE
LUCIUS HART,
SELLING AT PANIC PRICES,
Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.
A large assortment of richly Silver-plated Ware.
USEFUL AND BEAUTIFUL HOLIDAY AND BRIDAL GIFTS.

Coffee and Tea-urns from	$3 to $18	Castors from	$3 to $15
Tea Sets from	$7 to $30	Cake Baskets	$4 to $8
Salvers from	$1 to $50	Pitchers	$5 to $15

Also, CHILDREN'S CUPS, in great variety. FORKS and SPOONS, TETE-A-TETE SETS, BUTTER DISHES BREAKFAST CASTERS, &c.

$40 PARKER SEWING MACHINES, $40
FIRST-CLASS, DOUBLE-THREAD,
Rapid and noiseless, under patents of Howe, Grover & Baker, Wheeler & Wilson, are now selling at $40.
VERNON & CO., No. 469 Broadway.

LADIES, YOU LIKE TO KEEP YOUR hands soft in Winter. Use TADMAN'S Camphor Cake, with Glycerine, and you can do so with certainty. TADMAN & CO., Druggists, No. 81 Bleecker-st. By mail, 25 cents. Sold by druggists in Boston.

NATURAL FLOWERS FOR NEW-YEAR'S DAY.—Orders received for splendid Bouquets and Baskets, by DAVID CLARKE, corner of Broadway and Bleecker-st.

THE LUTHER ATWOOD OIL COMPANY'S

ILLUMINATING OIL,

MADE BY THE

DOWNER PROCESS,

Equal to the best KEROSENE, manufactured by any other parties.

IS NEARLY COLORLESS.

ENTIRELY DEODORIZED.

BURNS IN ALL RESPECTS TO PERFECTION.

FOR SALE IN ANY QUANTITY,

ON

ACCOMMODATING TERMS,

BY

U. TALLMAN,
No. 34 Burling-slip,
NEW-YORK.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
DIAMONDS, &C.
BISHOP & REIN, IMPORTERS,
FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL,
BRANCH OF VICTOR BISHOP, NO. 23 MAIDEN LANE.
DIAMOND FULL SETS, from $2,000 to $5,000.
DIAMOND NECKLACES, BROOCHES, PINS, &c.
STONE CAMEO SETS, with Diamonds or Pearls.
WATCHES FROM JURGENSEN, COOPER, and all the best makers.
GOLD SETS, &c., just received from Paris, new styles.
CORAL JEWELRY, a splendid assortment.
FANS, OPERA GLASSES, &c., &c.

We import our own goods, and offer them at retail, at the very
LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES.
BISHOP & REIN,
FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL,
Next to the Ladies' Entrance.
House in Paris, No. 58 Rue de la Verrerie.

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50 YEARS!
TRIAL AND
J. FOX'S
CRACKERS
TRIUMPHANT!
The best in the world, TRY THEM. Sold by all the principal grocers.
WHOLESALE AGENT,
A. A. ROBBINS,
No. 298 Greenwich-st., New-York.

DIAMONDS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
At BISHOP & REIN'S,
Fifth-avenue Hotel.
Branch of VICTOR BISHOP, No. 23 Maiden-lane.
House in Paris, No. 58 rue de la Verrerie.

NO MORE DEATHS
FROM BURNING FLUID.
ROSENE COMPOUND SAFETY FLUID,
NON-EXPLOSIVE,

Gives a strong and brilliant light, and can be used in all fluid lamps and gas generators, without danger from explosion.

For sale in any quantity
By the SAFETY FLUID CO.,
No. 246 Greenwich-st.

APPROPRIATE HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
TEA SETS, TOILET SETS,
SILVER and PLATED SETS,
MANTEL ORNAMENTS,
and PARIS FANCY GOODS.

We have a very large and choice variety of these goods, and are determined not to carry them over to our next season, consequently we shall offer them during the present Holiday season AT A REDUCTION OF 40 PER CENT.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490, and 492 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

CONCENTRATED LEAVEN.

Frugal housewives should examine into the merits of the CONCENTRATED LEAVEN. Bread, rolls, cakes and pastry, into which this compound is introduced, is far preferable to any others. It assists digestion, is a healthy preparation, and more bread can be made out of a barrel of flour by its use than by the "old fogy" method.

For sale by all the principal grocers and druggists.
GEORGE H. BATES, Wholesale Agent,
No. 189 Pearl-st., New-York.

GAS FIXTURES, &c., &c.
STEPHEN PHILBIN, No. 707 Broadway,
Offers for sale, at REDUCED PRICES, a splendid assortment of GAS FIXTURES.
French Bronzes, DIRECT IMPORTATION, consisting of Mantel Ornaments, Statuettes, Groups, Inkstands, &c.
Plumbing and Gas Fitting attended to as usual, at No. 331 4th-st., and No. 3 Astor House, Barclay-st.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, &c.
CERTAIN CURE AND PREVENTIVE,
Hegeman & Co.'s Camphor Ice with Glycerine. If used as directed, will keep the skin soft in the coldest weather. Only 25 cents. Sent by mail for 30 cents.
HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

THE REGENT'S SON;
A TALE OF THE PRESENT CENTURY.
By MARIAN M. PULLAN.
The HOME JOURNAL for Jan. 5 will contain the commencement of this beautiful story. Now is the time to subscribe. $2 a year. Office, No. 107 Fulton-st

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NEW-YORK, HARLEM, AND ALBANY RAILROAD.
IMPORTANT CHANGE IN EXPRESS TRAINS.

On and after Monday Dec. 24, 1860, Express trains for Albany, connecting with New-York Central Railroad and Northern Railroad, will start from and arrive at Tryon-row, near City Hall, New-York. Leave at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.

Cars also start from 26th-st. Station, at 7:20 A. M., 10:25 A. M., and 4:45 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to all points.

Pleasant rooms are provided for Passengers at City Hall Station.
JOHN BURCHILL,
Assistant Superintendent.

FROM NOW TILL NEW YEAR'S ONLY.
G. R. DOWNING & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF FINE JEWELRY,
No. 19 Maiden-lane, up stairs,
in consequence of the interruption to their regular business, resulting from the national troubles, are
FOR THE FIRST TIME,
offering their large assortment of Diamonds and other Precious Stones, in Rings, Brooches, Bracelets, Ear-Rings, Studs, &c., &c., in sets and single pieces. Also, all gold Jewelry in every variety.
FINE GOLD CHAINS, CHATELAINES,
&c., &c., &c.,
AT RETAIL,
UNTIL JAN. 1, ONLY.
Purchasers of Holiday Gifts
WILL DO WELL TO CALL.

AT A MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN Association of the 20th Ward, held at Liberty Hall, Nos 123 and 125 West 32d-st., for the election of officers for the ensuing year, the whole number of votes cast was 112 and the following ticket was duly elected:
President—J. McKECHNIE.
Vice-Presidents—J. G. McAdam, A. McDonald.
Secretary—John Wellslager.
Corresponding Secretary—L. Deyo.
Committee on Membership—J. P. West, N. L. Farnum, J. P. White, J. Cooper, A. McNiel.
Treasurer—A. Jordan.
Executive Committee.

George Bramhall,	Matthew McDougal,
John Crossley,	John Missing,
John Dryden,	J. N. Candee,
James McAffee,	Hugh Turner,
A. McClennan,	L. Welsbacker,
C. M. Reynolds,	John Quackenbush,
John McNaught,	Wm R. Pangburn,
Wm. P. Simpson,	N. J. Hunt,
S. Y. Tutbill,	A. Van Winkle,
B. Hamman,	Wm Roberts,
John Garbutt,	Wm. Ray,
Jacob L. Dodge,	N. J. Hunt,
John McNeil,	Allen Blandhard,
O. S. Baker,	A. W. Walker.

JOHN McKECHNIE, J. WELLSLAGER, JOHN GARBUTT, } Inspectors of Election.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe via Liverpool, per U. S. steamer *Etna*, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 29th day of December, at 10½ o'clock A. M.
JOHN A. DIX, Postmaster.

GREAT LOCAL CHRONOLOGY!

A complete record of all the interesting events of the year in

BASE BALL,
AQUATIC,
SKATING,
FIRE DEPARTMENT,
MILITARY,
THEATRICALS, &c.,

Will be chronicled in

THE SUNDAY MERCURY
(OF TO-MORROW,)

Together with
CHRISTMAS STORIES,
NEW-YEAR'S TALES,
GLANCES AT THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS,
DOESTICKS' LETTER,
ALL THE CITY NEWS OF SATURDAY NIGHT,
And a host of choice matter for Sunday reading.

ADVERTISERS are reminded that the circulation of the SUNDAY MERCURY exceeds that of any other Sunday journal in America.

OFFICE NO. 113 FULTON-ST.

LOUISIANA IN OLD TIMES.—IN THE OLDEN time, and long before Louisiana was purchased by the United States, her picturesque rivers, dim, mysterious forests and tropical vales were the scenes of strange adventures, chivalrous deeds, and all the languishing luxury of tropical romance. Even now there is a smack of romantic old Spain about the State, and the well-known Dr. J. H. ROBINSON has happily made it the *locale* of his delightful new story, "CATHOLINA; OR, THE NICHE IN THE WALL"—now publishing in that brilliant mirror of Romance and Reality, THE NEW-YORK MERCURY. In the same unrivaled literary journal, (now ready at all the news stands and bookstores,) appear quaint reports of all the side-splitting sayings and doings of Q. K. PHILANDER DOESTICKS, P. B.; besides a wealth of beautiful original poems; domestic, sentimental, critical, satrical and fanciful short stories; witty and gossipy sketches, etc., etc. THE NEW-YORK MERCURY commences the New Year *in an entirely new dress.*

"MEDICINE FOR THE MIND DISEASED."—The daily papers fairly sicken the public with their gloomy predictions, reports of treason and robberies, moans about the "crisis," and so on, and the public mind can only be preserved from morbid insanity by an entire change of fare. Such a delightfully soothing and exhilarating weekly stimulant and companion as THE NEW-YORK MERCURY is a blessing to every family in the land. Here it is in its elegant New-Year dress, with Dr. J. H. ROBINSON'S bewitching new story of "CATHOLINA: OR, THE NICHE IN THE WALL;" a sketch to make a Saint Cimon laugh, by that great minister of Momus, DOESTICKS,—the glorious picture of DARLEY, and a sumptuous feast of minor romance, poetry, wit, humor, gossip, instruction, and delightful oddities. Neither broken-down politicians nor "panic" makers are allowed to weigh down THE NEW-YORK MERCURY with their sickly vapors and dreary platitudes. It is all *esprits*, vigor and enlivening beauty. NOW READY at all the News-stands and Book-stores.

NEW-YEAR LITERATURE.—THE BRILLIANT central planet of the literary solar system—the ever scintillating NEW-YORK MERCURY, commences the New-Year with an effulgence of intellectual light that forbids all thought of its being taken for the "mock suns" of the same system It shines in a new and artistic dress, the focus of all that is grand, graceful, instructive, amusing, fanciful and witty, in the literature of the day. Dr. ROBINSON'S entrancing, "CATHOLINA: or, THE NICHE IN THE WALL;" the irresistible humorous diversions of that incorrigible wag DOESTICKS; DARLEY'S artistic illustrations; Poems, Sketches, Essays, Criticisms, Correspondence, News, Gossip—all under THE NEW-YORK MERCURY—a fireside blessing and a roadside boon. The *nonpareil* number for New-Year's is *now ready* at all the news stands and bookstores.

"CATHOLINA!"—THE VERY NAME SUGgests all that is romantic and tropical in the musical semi-tone of Acadian romance! The New-Year's number of the peerless NEW-YORK MERCURY contains the opening chapters of "CATHOLINA; Or, THE NICHE IN THE WALL, a Tale of Louisiana, by the famous novelist, Dr. J. H. ROBINSON. It is just the story for home reading; and if its pathos brings tears to the sympathetic eye, the jovial diversions of DOESTICKS and the "GOSSIPER'S CLUB," in the same paper, will quickly awaken the hearty laugh. The New-Year's number of THE NEW-YORK MERCURY, in its charming new dress, is *now ready* at all the news-stands and bookstores in America.

RELIEF FOR KANSAS.
TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned, appointed a Committee to carry into effect the objects of a meeting of citizens held at the Cooper Institute, in this City, on the 12th inst., for the relief of the sufferers by famine in Kansas, would make the following representations: It is now made certain that the dearth of provisions in that Territory is likely to produce the most fatal consequences. The Winter grain, sown last Autumn, perished in consequence of the drought. The crops of Spring grain, the Indian corn, the buckwheat, the potatoes and other roots, on which the settlers depended to make up for this loss, in like manner utterly failed. In the pastures and mowing grounds the grass withered and died in early Summer under the heat. Multitudes, to the number, it is computed, of thirty thousand, have left the Territory to seek subsistence in the States; multitudes yet remain who have neither the means of emigrating, nor money to procure food from the region to the north and east of them, where the crops have been abundant. It is estimated that thirty thousand people are in this dreadful condition, many of whom, if not soon relieved, must literally die of starvation, and many more must perish by the diseases which accompany a famine. The people of the Western States have provided considerable quantities of grain for their relief, but money is wanting to convey these to their destination. There never was, in the judgment of the Committee, a case making a more urgent claim on the liberality of the public. It is to be hoped that every town and city of the State will join in this work of charity, and that collections will be made for the sufferers in all our churches.

Any donations in money intended for the relief of the sufferers may be sent to John E. Williams, Esq. President of the Metropolitan Bank, who has consented to act as our Treasurer, or to any other member of the committee. Any donations of another nature may be sent to the room of the committee, of the site of which the public will be duly informed.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1860.

WILLIAM C. BRYANT,	R. H. McCURDY,
DANIEL LORD,	THADDEUS HYATT,
MORRIS KETCHUM,	GREENE C. BRONSON,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS,	CHAS. W. ELLIOTT,
SETH B. HUNT,	DANIEL DREW,

CHARLES H. MARSHALL.

☞ The Committee beg leave to state that the American Express Company have generously offered to deliver clothing directed to "Gen. Pomeroy, Atchison, K. T.," free of charge.

NEW BOOKS.

HARPER & BROTHERS,
FRANKLIN-SQUARE, NEW-YORK,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:

I.
UP THE RIVER.
By JACOB ABBOTT.
Illustrations. 16mo. Muslin, 50 cents.
UP THE RIVER forms the fifth and concluding Volume of
ABBOTT'S STORIES OF RAINBOW AND LUCKY.

HANDIE.	SELLING LUCKY.
RAINBOW'S JOURNEY.	UP THE RIVER.
THE THREE PINES.	

II.
COINS,
MEDALS, AND SEALS,
ANCIENT AND MODERN.
Illustrated and Described.
With a Sketch of the History of Coins and Coinage, Instructions for Young Collectors, Tables of comparative Rarity, Price Lists of English and American Coins, Medals and Tokens, &c., &c. Edited by W. C. PRIME, Author of "Boat Life in Egypt and Nubia," "Tent Life in the Holy Land," &c., &c.
Square 8vo, elegantly printed on Tinted Paper, with nearly 1,000 Illustrations, Price $3 50.

HARPER & BROTHERS
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED:

THE CHILDREN'S PICTURE FABLE BOOK, containing One Hundred and Sixty Fables. With Sixty Illustrations, by Harrison Weir. Square 4to, Muslin, 75 cents.

THE CHILDREN'S PICTURE BOOK OF BIRDS. Illustrated with sixty-one Engravings, by W. HARVEY. Square 4to, Muslin, 75 cents.

STUDIES FROM LIFE. By Miss MULOCK, Author of "John Halifax, Gentleman." 12mo, Muslin, 75 cents.

OUR YEAR: A Child's Book in Prose and Verse. By Miss MULOCK, Author of "John Halifax, Gentleman." Illustrated by CLARENCE DOBELL. 16mo., Muslin, gilt edges, 75 cents.

ATKINSON'S AMOOR REGIONS. Travels in the Regions of the Upper and Lower Amoor and the Russian Acquisitions on the Confines of India and China. With Adventures among the Mountain Kirghis; and the Manjours, Manyargs, Toungouz, Touzemtz, Goldi, and Gelyaks; the Hunting and Pastoral Tribes. By THOMAS WITLAM ATKINSON, F. G. S., F. R. G. S. Map and Wood-cuts. 8vo. Muslin, $2 50; Half Calf, $3 50.

EVAN HARRINGTON; or, He would be a Gentleman. A Novel. By GEORGE MEREDITH. 12mo., Muslin, $1.

SELF-HELP. With Illustrations of Character and Conduct. By SAMUEL SMILES, Author of "The Life of George Stephenson" New Edition, Revised, and greatly Enlarged. With numerous Portraits, chiefly by LOSSING. 12mo., Muslin, 50 cents.

NICARAGUA: Its People, Scenery, Monuments, Resources, Conditions, and proposed Canal With one hundred Maps and Illustrations. By E. G. SQUIER, formerly Chargé d'Affaires of the United States to the Republics of Central America. A Revised Edition. 8vo, Muslin, $3 00.

LIFE OF QUITMAN. Life and Correspondence of John A. Quitman, Major General U. S. A., and Governor of the State of Mississippi. With a Portrait on Steel. By J. F. H. CLAIBORNE. 2 vols. 12mo, Muslin, $3 00.

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THE LAKE REGIONS OF CENTRAL AFRICA. A Picture of Exploration. By RICHARD F. BURTON, Capt. H. M. I. Indian Army; Fellow and Gold Medalist of the Royal Geographical Society. With Maps and Engravings on Wood. 8vo, Muslin, $3 00; Half Calf, $4 00. (Uniform with *Barth* and *Livingstone*.)

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An extensive assortment of
HOLIDAY BOOKS,
JUVENILE BOOKS,
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At Reasonable Rates.

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LIFE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON. On toned paper. 8vo. Cloth gilt, beveled, $3; Turkey morocco, antique or gilt, $5.
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THE ANNOTATED PARAGRAPH BIBLE. Small quarto. Cape morocco, gilt, $10; Turkey antique, or full gilt, $12.
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MACAULEY'S ESSAYS 6 vols. Crown 8vo. (A splendid gift for a friend.) Cloth, $7 50; tinted paper, cloth, $9; sheep, $12; half calf or morocco, $15.
MILMAN'S LATIN CHRISTIANITY—SPURGEON'S SERMONS—Cloth and half calf. The British Poets, &c., &c., &c.

JUVENILE BOOKS.
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CLAIBORNE. By GEO. B. TAYLOR. Illustrated, 50 cents.
THE TREASURY OF SCRIPTURE STORIES. 12 colored plates. 75 cents.
THE CHILD'S PLEASURE BOOKS. Colored plates, 75 cents.
THE TREASURY OF PLEASURE BOOKS. Colored plates. $1 50.
STORIES OF SCOTLAND. By Mrs. GELDART. 75 cents
And a large assortment of suitable books for New-Year's Gifts.

MAYNE REID'S HOLIDAY BOOK.
MESSRS. TICKNOR & FIELDS
PUBLISH THIS DAY:

I.
BRUIN;
Or, THE GRAND BEAR HUNT.
By Capt. MAYNE REID.
Author of "The Desert Home," "Young Voyageurs," &c., &c.
With Illustrations. Price 75 cents.

AUTHOR'S NOTE.
Capt REID acknowledges with pleasure the assistance of an American author, the results of whose labor he has been kindly enabled to incorporate with his own in the story of "Bruin, or the Grand Bear Hunt."

II.
REMINISCENCES OF SCOTTISH LIFE AND CHARACTER.
BY E. B. RAMSAY, M. A. LL. D.,
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ALL SNOWED UP,
Or
ALL ROUND THE STOVE
at
the
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A NEW-YEAR'S STORY,
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Carminatives,	Ointments,	Vermifuges,
&c.,	&c.,	&c.

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PANIC!!! PANIC!!! PANIC!!!
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Call early. The rush is great on account of the reduction in prices.
W. S. MURRAY,
No. 22 John st.

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the *Etna* will close to-day, the 29th inst., at 10½ A. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship United States, from Glasgow—Anne Gilbert, J. Thompson, R. Cole, Charles Salter, and 34 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 24 | Sun sets.... 4 40 | Moon rises... 6 36

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 8 29 | Gov. Island. 9 18 | Hell Gate.... 10 48

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Dec. 28.

Cleared.

Steamship Etna, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool, J. G. Dale

Ships Cornelia, Woodside, Glasgow, J. O. Baker & Co; Oder, (Ham.,) Wurzer, Hamburg.

Bark P. C. Alexander, Merriman, St. Jago, J. W. Ellwell & Co.

Brigs Alma, (Br.,) Brown, St. Thomas, J. R. Bacon; Martha Jane, (Br.,) Corbitt, Horton, P. I. Nevius & Son; Augusta, (Br.,) Wright, Bristol, Brett, Son & Co.; I. Beurmann, Tamps, Port-au-Prince, G. Murray, Jr.; Dunkirk, Griffin, Cadiz, C. & E. J. Peters; Flying Eagle, Button, Port-au-Prince, Miller & Houghton; Laura, Longthorn, Falmouth, H. De Cordova.

Schooners Excelsior, Risley, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; D. C. Hulse, Conklin, Wilmington, Jonas Smith & Co.

Sloop Willard, Carr, Newport, master.

Arrived.

Steamship United States, (Br. screw,) Meiklereid, Glasgow Dec. 15, with mdse. and 38 passengers to F. McDonald & Son.

Steamship Monticello, Gager, Washington, D. C., &c., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Patapsco, Vale, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Potomac, Watson, Baltimore and Norfolk, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Amazon, Hovey, London, and Isle of Wight Dec. 3, with mdse. and 34 passengers to E. E. Morgan. Dec. 21, lat. 45, lon. 49, was in co. with ship Cornelius Grinnell from London Nov. 20, and Gravesend 24th, for New-York. Dec. 25, lat. 43, lon. 59, passed ship Commonwealth, (of Boston,) bound E. The Amazon has been only 4½ ds. from the Banks, with strong westerly winds.

Ship Patrick Henry, Moore, London, and Isle of Wight Nov. 21, with mdse. and 67 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Dec. 16, lat. 48 48, exchanged signals with ship Princeton, Bell, hence for Liverpool. The Patrick Henry has experienced heavy gales from W. the entire passage, shifted cargo, lost and split sails, &c.

Ship Yorkshire, Fairbanks, Liverpool Nov. 24, with mdse. and 235 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co. Had heavy weather.

Bark Annie Hall, (Br., of Belfast,) Fallow, Ardrossan Oct. 23, with pig iron and coal to order. Experienced very heavy weather, stove bulwarks, and sprung a leak; threw overboard about 50 tons of iron to lighten the vessel. Dec. 22, lat. 39 19, lon. 64 43, boarded bark John Clemens, (Br.,) for Glasgow, and obtained from her a supply of provisions. No date, in the Gulf, passed the stern of a (supposed) ship. No particulars.

Brig Sea Foam, Borcham, Para Dec. 1, and the River 3d, with india-rubber and nuts to James Bishop & Co. Has been 9 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy northerly gales.

Schr. Knight, (of Dennis,) Gage, Barcelona, Spanish Main 25 ds., with coffee and hides to Post & Small. Has experienced very heavy weather the entire passage. Dec. 8, off the western end of St. Domingo, spoke schr. Hannah, (of Plymouth,) from Jacmel for New-York, 10 ds. out; all well. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. E. L. Tilley, (Br.,) Maxwell, St. John, N. B., 8 ds., with laths and wine to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. E. R. Bennett, (3-masted,) Irvin, Virginia 2 ds., with timber to Henry Raymond.

Schr. New-York Packet, Randall, Manhattanville, with iron for Pembroke.

Schr. James Lawrence, Allen, Boston 29 hours, with mdse. to J. C. Dayton & Co.

Schr. J. W. Rumsey, (3-masted,) Taylor, Baltimore 5 ds., with coal.

Schr. C. B. Jones, Cromwell, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Mary Ann, Bryant, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Geneva, Robbins, Elizabethport, for Savannah.

Schr. Rebecca, McGee, Richmond 2 ds., with wood.

BELOW—1 ship.

SAILED—Schr. Will o' the-Wisp, (Br.,) for Curacoa.

WIND—During the day, from N. N. E. to N.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 28.—Arr. ship Ocean Queen, Calcutta; brig Isabella Hay, Rotterdam.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 28.—Arr. ship Toulon, from New-York.

Foreign Ports.

At Para Dec. 1, brigs J. M. Denson, Barton, for New-York, soon; Maria Morgan, do., in 15 ds.; Mary Emily, from and for New Haven, arr. Nov. 28; schrs. Eugene, from Salem, unchg.; Golden West, from Salem, arr Dec. 1.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT SALE OF MINK AND OTHER FURS.

LADIES' AND CHILDRENS' FANCY FURS.
SLEIGH ROBES.
GENTLEMEN'S FURS.
&c., &c., &c.

DE VOE,
No. 379 Broadway,
Second door
From Walker-st.

DE VOE, NO. 397 BROADWAY.

The Wholesale season being over the undersigned offers his choice stock of
FURS
AT RETAIL,
At prices defying competition, as his stock must be cleared out by the 20TH OF JANUARY.

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CLOSING SALES.

CLOAKS, MANTILLAS AND FURS,
IN RE.
BULPIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT,
BANKRUPTS,
FOR FOURTEEN DAYS ONLY.

The store having been leased to a new firm, the whole of the stock must be closed out by the end of the month.
$30,000 worth of
ELEGANT CLOAKS AND FURS,
WITHOUT REGARD TO COST,
AT THE
BANKRUPT SALE,
No. 361 Broadway.

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359. LACE CURTAINS 359.
FROM AUCTION,
AT
40 PER CENT. LESS
THAN COST OF IMPORTATION,
AT
359. KELTY'S, BROADWAY. 359.

359. DRAPERIES. 359.
LAMBREQUINS, VALENCES,
OF
SATIN DE LAINES,
PLAIN and BROCHE
COTELINES and BROCATELS.
Made to order by the best upholsterers.

359. WINDOW SHADES. 359.
NEW STYLES.
GOLD BAND.
BUFF AND WHITE HOLLAND, &c.
AND NEW STYLES OF FIXTURES.

359. NEW COLORS. 359.
BROCATELS AND
DAMASKS,
SATIN DE LAINES, &c.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.
CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!
FINE BEAVER CLOAKS.
STREET BASQUES.
SPANISH WRAPPERS.
RICH VELVET CLOAKS.
ALL GOING AT PANIC
PRICES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
J. J. BENSON,
No. 310 Canal-st.

CLEARING OUT SALE
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
DRESS GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
GLOVES, HOSIERY AND EMBROIDERIES.
CLOAKS, SHAWLS AND SCARFS.
LINEN DAMASK GOODS.
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.
The whole reduced 40 per cent.
C. G. HOOK,
Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.,
between 8th and 9th avs.

LACE CURTAINS FOR NEW YEAR'S.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
Are now offering beautiful
LACE CURTAINS, from $6 to $10
Per Pair—Great Bargains.
LADIES WILL PLEASE EXAMINE
Before purchasing elsewhere.

AT KINZEY'S
CHEAP EMBROIDERY AND RIBBON STORE.
PANIC SALE.
2,700 fine Needleworked Collars,
Closing out at 12c., 25c., 37c. and 50c., worth double.
1,400 Needleworked Sets at half price,
25c., 37c., 50c., 63c., 75c., $1.
1,302 Needleworked Handkerchiefs, half-price,
25c., 37c., 50c., 75c., $1.
Fine French Flowers closing out at half-price.
2,200 Chenille Nets closing, less than half-price.
Ribbons, all styles and qualities, closing at half price.
Job lot of Hosiery closing, 3c., 5c., 6c.
Job lot of Gloves closing, 3c., 6c., 9c.
Kid Gloves, Gents' and Ladies', 25c., 31c., 50c., 56c.
Fancy Hair Pins closing, 6c., 9c., 12c.
Fancy Hair Pins closing, 18c., 25c., 31c.
Portmonnaies and Bags closing, 12c., 18c., 25c., 31c., 50c.
Splendid assortment of Fancy Goods and Toys,
French Toys and Fancy Goods Boxes, Watch and Cigar Stands, with over 8,000 other fancy articles and toys.
WM. KINZEY,
Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

AT A STILL GREATER
REDUCTION IN PRICES.
Point a l'Aiguille, Point Venice,
Point Applique and Valenciennes.
Collars and Cuffs, Sets and Collars.
Black Thread Veils, Coiffures, Barbes, &c.
Point Embroideries, in new shapes.
Black Crape Sets, Collars and Veils.
White Mourning Sets, Collars and Handkerchiefs.
Infants' Caps, Robes and Dresses.
Illusion Capes, Berthes and Wristlets.
Trimmed Net Sleeves, and
Made-up Lace Goods in endless variety,
All very appropriate for Holiday Presents.
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FROM 25 CENTS TO $50 EACH.
EVERY $5 PURCHASER
Is entitled to one of these presents, which will be on exhibition on Monday, Dec. 10, and distributed from that day up to Jan. 1, amongst the many patrons of the
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ALBERT WISE, No. 185 6th-av.,
First door below 13th-st.

$130.000—AT AUCTION PRICES!!
☞ SELLING OFF ☜
AT OAK HALL.
THE LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL STOCK OF
MEN'S AND BOYS' WINTER CLOTHING,
!!! AT A WONDERFUL SACRIFICE !!!
I have determined, in order to sell out at once,
TO SACRIFICE AT ANY COST.
☞ GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED. ☜
At DE GROOT'S Oak Hall,
Nos. 84, 86 and 88 Fulton-st.
Open until 11 P. M.

ALBERT WISE,
No. 185 6TH-AV.,
Continues to sell goods at
RUINOUS PANIC PRICES.
SPLENDID SILKS, OTTOMANS, FRENCH
MERINOES, AND POPLINS,
At 50 cents, worth $1.
Best FRENCH KID GLOVES, 50 cents.
SHAWLS, CLOAKS and all other family DRY GOODS,
AT GREAT BARGAINS.

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The balance of Gros, Odier, Roman & Co.'s
RICHEST PRINTED CAMBRICS
Reduced to 25 cents per yard.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

GLOVES, GLOVES, IN GREAT VARIETY—Also English Hosiery, Ladies' and Misses' Vests and Drawers, Children's Garments, Gaiters, Mittens and Gloves, Infants' Knitted and Merino Socks, Shetland Vests, 18c.; Zephyr Worsted, 12c.; Saxony Yarns.
N. B.—Alexandre's Gloves at ELGER'S, No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

DAMAGED LINEN DIAPER, TABLE DAMask, Table Cloths, Sheeting, Towels, Napkins, &c.; also, Wool Plaids, Alpacas, Merinos, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Blankets, Flannels, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

FURS.

FURS!
FURS! FURS!!
MINK MUFFS at $10, worth $14.
MINK VICTORINES at $14, worth $18.
A choice assortment of Misses' and Childrens'
FURS—Cheap, to suit the times.
J. J. BENSON, No. 310 Canal-st.,
Opposite Mercer-st.

THE HUDSON BAY FUR COMPANY,
No. 54 BROADWAY,
will sell their entire new stock of fashionable
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
at retail, at 50 per cent. below usual prices, after this day.
MARK J. KING,
No. 54 Broadway.

222½. A CARD.—THE UNDERSIGNed offer to the public and their customers in general, their extensive variety of Ladies' Furs, as capes, victorines, muffs and cuffs, sleigh robes, gents' collars and gloves. Also, a large assortment of gents', youths' and children's fancy hats and caps at reduced prices. GOLDSMID & BRONNER, No. 222½ Bowery. 222½.

CHOICE FURS,
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The undersigned offers his stock, comprising a variety of styles, in sable, mink and other choice Furs, low for cash, not exceeding wholesale prices at retail.
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FOR PRESENTS.—BONNETS OF THE RICHEST material are selling cheap at Mrs. N. BINNS' Millinery, No. 413 Canal st. Velvet Bonnets of all kinds, and Children's Hats, &c. Strangers would do well to call and get a bargain. Feathers, Flounces, &c.

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FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

GRAND PREPARATIONS
of
SPLENDID DECORATIONS
for
NEW-YEAR'S RECEPTION TABLES.
BONED TURKEY,
BONED CAPONS,
CHICKEN SALAD,
GAME PATE,
PATE DE FOIE GRAS,
APRICOT CAKES,
FRUIT CAKES,
ALMOND CAKES,
POUND CAKES,
ORNAMENTAL PYRAMID,
CHARLOTTE RUSSES,
MERINGUES,
ICE CREAM IN FANCY FORMS,
FANCY CAKES.
Fine Mottoes and best Bon-bons, at lowest prices. All delivered free of charge, with care and punctuality.
HENRY MAILLARD,
No. 621 Broadway.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Confectionery, Chocolate, Chocolate Bonbons, Italian, French and domestic Fruits, cristalisés and glacés, rich French Fancy Boxes, Cornucopias, &c., at Retail.
STRUBLENS & PALMERS,
Nos. 66 and 68 Duane-st., a few doors east of Broadway, manufacturers of fine French and Pharmaceutic Confectionery and Chocolate by steam, and importers of French fine Fancy Boxes and Papers, offer at Retail, for the Holidays, their large and varied assortment of articles above named. Ladies and gentlemen desirous of purchasing, will find it advantageous to give us a call.

WE GO FOR THE UNION.
DR. UNDERHILL'S PURE UNION WINE—ISABELLA—CATAWBA, from Croton Point, of very fine flavor, for New Year's. For sale at his Pure Wine and Grape Depôt, No. 7 Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

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E. MENDES, No. 645 BROADWAY,
Chocolate Manufacturer and French Confectioner, respectfully informs the public that his annual
HOLIDAY EXHIBITION OF
RICH BOXES, CAFFERETS, BASKETS,
RUSTIC BOXES, BOXES, SUPERFINE
will take place on MONDAY, Dec. 17.
E. MENDES' collection of his own manufacture, and imported articles, will be found well worth inspection for RICHNESS, NOVELTY, AND SPLENDOR.
SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
of French Confectionery in all varieties.
A speciality of Chocolate Bonbon only to be found in this establishment.
Chocolate Toys and fancy ornaments for Christmas Trees. CHOCOLATE BONBON.

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MANUFACTURERS STOCK SELLING OFF.
These goods are manufactured by the "Manhattan Plate Company," and contain as large and varied an assortment of superior goods as ever offered in this market, such as tea sets, urns, cake baskets, casters, water pitchers, entree dishes, waiters, soup tuerens, spoons and forks, &c.; also ivory-handled table cutlery, which will be offered at reduced prices for the next 30 days.
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Beautiful Engravings Framed, Palmer's Photographs and others in passe-partout, Photographic Albums for cartes de visite, Color Boxes in every variety, Boxes for Drawing Pencils and Drawing Instruments, Albums, Portfolios. Also, carved Reading Desks, Bookstands, Flower Vases, &c., &c., the whole forming a most tasty and elegant collection of objects d'art.
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Fifth-avenue Hotel, branch of Victor Bishop, No. 23 Maiden-lane. Diamond full sets, from $2 600 to $5,000; Rich French Gold Jewelry, Watches, Coral Jewelry, &c. All our goods are offered at retail at the very lowest wholesale prices. BISHOP & REIN,
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The largest assortment and best selected stock in the upper part of the City, is to be found at Nos. 319 and 321 7th-av.
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Nos. 319 and 321 7th-av., New-York.

"THE UNION FOREVER."
CANDIES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Shell Boxes, Fancy Boxes,
Cornets, Sugar Toys, &c.
Also, candies of every description, made of pure loaf sugar. STEWART & CO., No. 398 Pearl-st.

USEFUL HOLIDAY GIFTS AT RETAIL.
BY FRANCIS LOUTREL,
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Every variety of fine stationery, writing desks, portfolios, games, albums, chess, expense books, diaries and journals for 1861, &c., &c.

HOLIDAYS! HOLIDAYS!!
WOODWARD'S WORLD RENOWNED POP CORN,
For Dinners and Lunches, in large or small quantities, at No. 71 East 14th-st.
HENRY LYONS, of the Astor.

FLOWERS! FLOWERS!
Parties wishing baskets or bouquets of flowers for New-Year's presents, will find an excellent assortment at WM. FITZPATRICK, Florist,
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JUVENILE LIBRARY,
OR
DOLLAR LOT OF BOOKS.
T. W. STRONG, No. 98 Nassau-st.

HOLIDAYS! HOLIDAYS!!
WOODWARD'S WORLD RENOWNED
POP CORN.
Principal office, No. 71 East 14th-st.

THE SABBATH-SCHOOL BELL—ELEgantly bound embossed gilt, gilt edges, &c. Will make a first-rate New-Year's present for Sunday-School children. Prices 40, 50 and 60 cents.
HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway. Publisher.

JAPANESE GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—A beautiful assortment of Cabinets, Work-boxes and other articles, just received and for sale on favorable terms. J. B. DAVENPORT, No. 5 Gold-st.

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FACTORY TO LET OR LEASE—STEAM ENGINE AND FIXTURES FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—Building 25x60, four stories, fitted up with water closets, gas and water throughout. Location within less than five minutes' walk of Wall and Fulton st. Ferries. In the building is a steam engine of ten horse power and boiler of twelve horse power, all complete in running order and nearly new, which will be sold with or without the lease of building. Apply to the WILMOT & KISSAM Manufacturing Company, Nos. 97 to 103 Front-st., Brooklyn, or JOHN DAVOL, No. 100 John-st., New-York.

NO. 600 BROADWAY.—A LARGE FRONT room on second floor, suitable for a club-room or any light mechanical business; also, other rooms suitable for offices, studios, &c. Apply to W. E. BRINCKERHOFF, No. 600 Broadway, in the Carriage Repository.

TO LET—A LARGE CONCERT ROOM, WITH ALL fixtures complete, on Broadway; will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to W. E. BRINCKERHOFF, No. 600 Broadway, in the Carriage Repository.

TO LET—A PART OR THE WHOLE OF A VERY desirable office, until May 1, or longer. Rent moderate. Inquire at Room No. 6, No. 429 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LEASE.—ROOMS IN THE new buildings Nos. 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 Greene-st. Apply to R. J. HOWARD, on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000-horse power, and rooms well lighted.

FARMS.

FARM AND MARBLE QUARRY FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—For sale or exchange the valuable Marble Quarry at Scarsdale, on the Harlem Road 20 miles from the City, or about one hour; 64 acres of land, in full cultivation, and partly wood, with the quarry in full working order, saw-mill, stone-cutters' sheds, barns, stables, steam-engines, tools and machinery, and dwelling-houses. The quality of the marble is first-class, specimens of which may be seen in Messrs. Benkard & Hutton's stores in Duane-st., Morgan & Babcock's, corner of Broadway and White-st., and many others in the City. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A HIGHLY IMPROVED FARM OF 100 acres, with good buildings, in a very healthy location, two miles from Rahway, N. J. Address F. WINDSOR, Rahway, or apply to BISHOP, No. 144 Broadway.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES AND DIAMONDS AT HALF-PRICE.—Ladies' and gentlemen's Gold Watches, warranted; Diamond Cluster Rings, Pins, &c., sold at half their cost, to pay advances.
J. H. BARRINGER, No. 170 Broadway,
Room No. 26, up stairs.

AT RETAIL FOR THIRTY DAYS.—A wholesale stock of watches and solid gold jewelry, of my own manufacture, is offered at retail for thirty days only. W. EVERTON SMITH,
No. 15 Maiden-lane.

LADIES' GOLD HUNTING WATCHES, warranted, $25. Ladies Gold Open-faced Watches, warranted, $15. W. EVERTSON SMITH, No. 15 Maiden-lane.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT.—A MODerate sized house, neatly furnished, in 10th-st., near St. Mark's Church, will be rented until May next, or a longer time. Apply at No. 324 Broadway. Rent moderate.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—UNTIL May 1st, 1861, a genteelly furnished house in 41st-st. near Broadway. Rent for period $500. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Pine-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING

FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENTLEMEN wishing first-class accommodations for the Winter can find them at No. 93 Henry-st., corner of Clark Brooklyn. Pleasant rooms and good board at a moderate price. Private table if desired.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suite of apartments, with full board to let; desirable accommodations for single gentlemen; location convenient to all the stage routes; unexceptionable references required. No. 24 University-place, corner of 9th-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING—NO. 17 LAFAYETTE-PLACE.—A few desirable rooms for families, and also for single gentlemen, at the large, commodious house, by MRS. WILSON, formerly of Murray-st.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND GOOD board for single gentlemen, and gentlemen and their wives, can be had at No. 24 East 21st-st., one door from Broadway.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FULL or partial board, at No. 155 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND two single gentlemen can find board and pleasant rooms at No. 62 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—WANTED, BY A single lady, with a respectable private family, who have a good front room to spare, and who live in an airy situation. The Heights preferred. Address BOARD, Box No. 2,805 Post-office, New-York.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Rooms to let, at No. 34 Cranberry-st., fronting on Willow-st., side entrance on Cranberry-st., one block from Columbia-st., in the immediate vicinity of Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. Modern improvements in the house.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN and wife, very respectably connected, in a small, private family, living in a pleasant location on the west side of town, below 23d-st. A front room with bedroom attached, required. Boarding-house keepers need not answer. Terms about $45 per month, including gas and fire. Address T. D., with full particulars, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN OF THIS City, a widower, wishes a suite of furnished rooms, with board, for himself and two or three others, in a strictly private family, where there are no other boarders, for which a reasonable compensation will be given. Must be in the neighborhood of West 34th-st. Testimonials of character will be given and required. Address JOHN WARD, Madison-square Post-office.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS—IN the Hotel St. Germain, 5th-av., Broadway and 22d-st. Having completed the spacious dining-room added to this Hotel, the proprietor is prepared to accommodate families and single gentlemen with delightful front rooms and board at table d'hote. Private tables and meals à la carte as heretofore.

A YOUNG MAN OF VERY RESPECTABLE family desires board in a strictly private family, in a pleasant and central locality, where he can have all the comforts of a good home; locality between Bleecker and 14th sts., and 2d and 6th avs. Boarding-house keepers need not answer. Address, with full particulars, G. L., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

A SMALL FAMILY, OCCUPYING A FIRST-class house, No. 230 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., wish to let furnished, with board, a large room with closet, on second floor, at $10 per week, to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

INSTRUCTION.

EDUCATION—PARIS.
A widow lady, residing with her two daughters (aged 18 and 20) in a handsome house situated in the most agreeable part of Paris, wishes to receive into her family a young lady anxious to study under first-rate masters, or be introduced into the higher circles of society, French and English. The lady would, if desired, present her young charge at Court. Terms liberal in proportion to the advantages offered. Unexceptionable references given and required. Apply to LHERBETTE, KANE & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place, New-York.

PARKER & BERTHET'S
CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL and PRIMARY SCHOOL
No. 23 East 21st-st., corner Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal on Washington-square, G. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Proprietors and Principals opens its eighteenth academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 10, 1860, when its pupils are requested to be punctually present. Catalogues, with particulars, may be had at the Broadway bookstores; Barnton's, No. 49 6th-av., and at the Institute.

A CARD.—THIS MONTH, UNTIL MONDAY, THE 31st, (last day of 1860,) I will receive pupils, old and young, for a course of ten writing lessons, for $2 50—only one-third of my regular charges. Book-keeping taught day and evening. Separate parlors for private instruction. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH,
Broadway, corner of 21st-st.

AMER. SCHOOL INST., NO. 596 BROADWAY.—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers. References—Faculties of Amherst and Rutgers Colleges. Dr. Lowell Mason, &c. Wanted, a lady teacher of French drawing, and painting. Apply personally to SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

INSTITUTE RIDING SCHOOL, NOS. 115 AND 117 West 23d-st., directed by Capt. RALSTON, (late of British Army,) with efficient assistants. Classes for ladies or gentlemen, and horses for School or Central Park riding. Circulars can be obtained or forwarded from the office on application.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Apply to Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal, or at No. 45 Fleet st., Brooklyn, and No. 307 Spring-st., New-York.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE.—THIS BOARDing-School will resume its exercises on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2. A few vacancies are to be filled. For terms, address Rev. E. SEYMOUR, Principal, Bloomfield N. J.

ADDRESS "ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, New-York City." Next term opens Jan. 9. Circulars at No. 547 Broadway. J. A. FOWLER and W. B. DWIGHT, Principals.

TEACHERS.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—A FRENCH GENTLEman, formerly teacher in America and just returned from Paris, after an absence of several years, proposes to teach either at private houses or in schools. He has brought with him the latest and most improved method of teaching used in Paris, and adapted to Americans; credentials of the highest order. Address TEACHER, Box No. 2,049 Post-office.

WANTED—A HOME AND SMALL SALARY BY a young lady of experience, (with testimonials and references.) Teacher of piano, melodeon, vocalization, higher and lower English, drawing, painting, and competent as organist, church singer, companion, letter writer, copyist, accountant, contributor or corrector of manuscripts, &c. Address HOME, Box No. 10 Brooklyn Post-office.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY FROM New-England wishes a place in a private family, as governess; she is competent to teach the English branches of education, and to give elementary instruction in French and music; she refers to Mrs. Robert Fergwick No. 29 East 24th-st., third door west of 4th-av.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO teaching desires a home where her services would be regarded as a compensation. English and French to beginners. Good references given. Address Miss E. W., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

A FRENCH LADY, A SUPERIOR PIANIST, and pupil of the first masters of Paris, wishes to give private lessons for $10 per quarter. French private lessons in writing, reading and conversation, $10 per quarter. Address M. M., Bible House.

AS GOVERNESS.—A LADY DESIRES A REengagement as resident governess in a family to instruct in the English branches and music. References given and required. Address TEACHER, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—A FRENCH GENTLEMAN wishes for an engagement as teacher of French and music, either in an Institute or private family. Address A. B., Box No. 3,772, Post-office, New-York.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

THE GREATEST WONDER IN THE WORLD!!
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT., SAVED
The greatest bargains ever offered to the public in New York. $190 000 worth of groceries, wines, teas, flour and provisions are now being sold at auction prices, at the great Canton Tea Warehouse.
These are facts! facts!! facts!!! and no humbug,—which thousands can testify. Give me a call and you also will be satisfied that this is the place to buy your Winter stock of
TEAS
FLOUR,
GROCERIES,
AND PROVISIONS
Come one and all, great and small, Consult your own interests, and buy your goods from
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., and No. 88 Murray-st.,
New-York.
Goods delivered free in the City.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN lane, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders. Orders solicited for anything in our line, which we will supply with promptness, at low prices. Diaries and Daily Journals for 1861, every style of blank book, writing-paper and stationery at retail.

SLOTE AND JANES—STATIONERS, PRINTERS and Blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

STOVES AND HEATERS

GAS STOVES.—THE PUBLIC WILL BEAR IN mind that the only Gas Stoves which give general satisfaction are W. F. GEORGE'S new PATENTED GAS STOVE. A liberal discount allowed to the trade. State rights for sale. Manufacturers, W. F. GEORGE & CO., at GEORGE, PIERCE & COS., Store, No. 89 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards; also Mattresses and Paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

SOAP-STONE IN BLOCKS AND SOAP-STONE POWDER of the finest quality, for sale at lowest rates, by J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and plain sewing or chamberwork and waiting; 3 years' City reference. Call at No. 33 West 12th-st., near 5th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A neat, respectable girl, with the very best of reference for honesty, sobriety and competency, desires a situation, in City or country, in the above capacity; would fill a place satisfactory as nurse and plain sewer; understands her duties thoroughly in every particular. Apply at No. 375 6th-av., first floor, front room. Wages moderate.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable Protestant woman, as good cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; can make all kinds of soups; best of City reference. Apply at No. 94 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION AS COOK in a private family by a first-class woman; understands her business in all its branches; will be found willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 83 West 25th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant woman, to cook, wash and iron; no objections to go in the country; understands the care of milk and butter. Call for two days at No. 172 Mulberry-st., between Broome and Grand sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or would do chamberwork and washing. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 182 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., in the store.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—A tidy, respectable and well-disposed young woman desires a situation in City or country, in either of the above capacities; is an excellent cook, and good washer and ironer; makes nice bread and pies, and has excellent testimonials. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., up stairs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—A situation wanted by a very capable faithful servant girl in either the above capacities; is a good cook, and a superior washer and ironer; economical and neat, and thoroughly experienced in housework. References unexceptionable. Call at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY AN EXperienced English housekeeper, a situation as above, or would take charge of one or two children, or attend upon an invalid; none but respectable persons need answer this, for three days, at No. 343 6th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY FROM NEW-England wishes the above position. Apply for one week at No. 6 Bleecker-st., east of Broadway.

AS NURSE.—A GERMAN GIRL, WITH THREE and a half years' reference, wishes a situation as nurse; her reference says she is smart, clean and tidy, honest and respectful; also, very patient with children; will assist in the waiting. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS SEAMSTRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted a situation as seamstress by a respectable girl who is willing also to do chamberwork; the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at 90 West 26th-st.

THE ADVERTISER, A YOUNG, INTELLIgent lady of respectability, is desirous of obtaining a situation to attend store, or as housekeeper, family dressmaker or nursery governess; a home more the object than compensation; would leave the City. Communications addressed to Miss HAMBLIN, Chatham-square Post-office, for one week.

A WIDOW WOULD BE THANKFUL TO get embroidery on linen or muslin, being in want; the best of City reference. Address LAURA, No. 107 Thompson-st., for one week. It is more blessed to give than receive.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable single man of long experience in this City as coachman; has lived with first-class families in this City; the best of City reference as to character and capabilities; can be seen at Mr. Campbell's Saddlery store, No. 50 4th-av., or address a note to J. K., at the above place.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman in a private family by a respectable Protestant man with first-class City reference as to honesty sobriety and capability, for the past seven years; is willing to make himself useful to his employer. Can be seen at, or address COACHMAN, No. 187 East 32d-st., for this week.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—COOK, &c.—WANTed, situations by a Scotchman and his wife, Protestants; one as coachman and gardener, the other as cook, washer and ironer; have no objections to go to the country; can take care of a farm if required; good reference if required. Call at No. 129 19th-st., second floor, 3 doors east of 7th-av. Can be seen for 3 days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A RESPECTable single young man wants a situation in the above capacity; is highly recommended by his last employer; is willing to make himself useful; will take moderate wages until Spring. Address M. J. Box 195 *Times* Office.

AS SALESMAN, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, as salesman, book-keeper, traveling agent, or corresponding clerk, in some wholesale house, after the 1st of January; is an experienced book-keeper, and has a practical knowledge of business and goods. Can give the best of City reference as to ability, integrity, &c. Address C. H. S., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

AS USEFUL MAN AND WIFE.—AN ENGlishman and his wife wish situations; the man can farm, garden, raise stock, drive, build stone walls; can carpenter and make himself useful. The wife is a good cook, baker, washer and ironer, and dairy-maid. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a respectable man who perfectly understands his business, and having good City reference; or would take engagements by the day for the holidays, as he is very competent. Can be seen, or address C. BYRNE, No. 93 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d aves., for this week.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a single young man, of excellent address and thorough knowledge of his business; has occupied a like position in some of the most respectable City families, and will refer to them for his qualification. Address, or call upon A. M., at No. 104 6th-av., in the drug-store.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Frenchman of steady habits, a situation as waiter in a private family; the advertiser can come well recommended. Address or call at Mme. A. ALVISET'S, No. 589 Broadway, Metropolitan Building, this day and tomorrow, from 2 until 3 o'clock P. M.

AS WAITER.—A RESPECTABLE MAN WANTS a situation as first-class waiter in a private family; will be very highly recommended by families with whom he has lived in this City; is a single man and a Protestant. Call, or address A. C., for two days, at Mr. Brennan's store, No. 44 4th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter by a young Frenchman in a private family or boarding-house, or a public house; good City reference; speaks French and Spanish, and a little English. Can be seen at No. 112 Greenwich-av.

AS WAITER.—AN ENGLISH WAITER, WHO understands every department of the business, with excellent reference, wishes a situation; is sober, honest and active; wages no object at present. Can be seen at No 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A COLORED BOY, 18 years of age, in a respectable family, where he will be properly instructed and cared for; he is neat and clean in person; has some knowledge of housework; understands the care of horses, is a good and careful driver, and would be very useful to a physician, or as waiter and general servant. He can be well recommended by his present employer, who is leaving the City. Address Box No. 3,223 Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

A BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, AN ASSISTant book-keeper in a wholesale house down-town. Must be well-recommended as to character and abilities. Salary moderate. Address PRINCIPALS, Box No. 3,809 Post-office, New-York.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A MAN WAITER WITH the highest recommendations; not a Protestant. Apply at No. 12 West 22d st.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, AT NO. 157 BLEECKer-st., opposite Depau-row, an American or Scotch girl as waitress. Apply between 10 and 4 o'clock. Bring recommendation from last place, if convenient.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Madame PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband, also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call, at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentleman, $1.

LADIES PRESERVE YOUR STOVES
LEADBEATER'S
RENOWNED
LIQUID STOVE POLISH.
EIGHT REASONS WHY IT IS THE BEST.
1st—It is put up in bottles and always ready for use.
2nd—It has no smell.
3d—It polishes rust.
4th—It is economical.
5th—It produces no dirt in polishing.
6th—It does not soil the fingers in handling the stove.
7th—It stands the greatest degree of heat.
8th—You will never use any other if you once give it a fair trial.
IT PRESERVES THEM
ONE-THIRD LONGER. ONE-THIRD LONGER.
Stoves will last one-third longer by using this.
TIME AND MONEY SAVED.
It has stood the severest tests.
TRIUMPHANT, TRIUMPHANT.
LEADBEATER'S
RENOWNED LIQUID STOVE POLISH,
Greatest Discovery of the Age!
ONE TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU.
☞ Sold by all respectable dealers. ☞ A liberal discount to the Trade.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.
Price 12 and 20 cents a bottle.
Put up for dealers in cases containing four, six, eight and twelve dozen. A splendid Lithographic Show-Card accompanies each package.
Every Merchant should make a note of
LEADBEATER'S RENOWNED
LIQUID STOVE POLISH.
Address, LEADBEATER & CO.,
(Sole Manufacturers.)
No. 920 Market-st., Philadelphia,
or No. 107 Fulton-st., N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AMALGAMATION OF LANGUAGES.—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and after a while to incorporate them into our own; thus the word Cephalic, which is from the Greek, signifying "for the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache Remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way and the word Cephalic will become as common as Electrotype and many others whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage until they seem "native and to the manor born."

'ARDLY REALIZED.

Hi 'ad 'n 'orrible 'eadache this hafternoon, hand I stepped into the hapothecaries hand says hi to the man "Can you hease me of an 'eadache?" "Does it hache 'ard," says 'e. "Exceedingly," says hi, and upon that 'e gave me a Cephalic Pill, hand 'pon me 'onor it cured me so quick that I 'ardly realized I 'ad 'ad an 'eadache.

☞ HEADACHE is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of disease which might otherwise escape attention, till too late to be remedied; and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches may be classed under two names, viz.: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism, and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach constituting *sick headache*; of hepatic disease, constituting *bilious headache*; of worms, constipation and other disorders of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headaches. Anæmia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion Headache. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of *nervous headache*, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits or acerbity of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes and sometimes provoking vomiting; under this class may also be named *Neuralgia*.

For the treatment of either class of Headache the Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtile power eradicating the diseases of which Headache is the unerring index.

BRIDGET.—Missus wants you to send her a box of Cephalic Glue—no, a bottle of Prepared Pills,—but I'm thinking that's not just it naither; but perhaps ye'll be after knowing what it is. Ye see she's nigh dead and gone with the sick Headache, and wants some more of that same as relaived her before.

Druggist.—You must mean Spalding's Cephalic Pills.

Bridget.—Och! sure, now, and you've sed it. Here's the quarther and give me the Pills, and don't be all day about it, aither.

CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS.

No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected as Costiveness. Often originating in carelessness or sedentary habits, it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety, while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which costiveness is the usual attendant are Headache, Colic, Rheumatism, Foul Breath, Piles and others of like nature, while a long train of frightful diseases, such as Malignant Fevers, Abscesses, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy and insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the diseases named originate in Constipation, but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated at an early stage. From all these considerations, it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insidious approaches of disease, and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

A REAL BLESSING.

Physician.—Well, Mrs. Jones, how is that headache?

Mrs. Jones.—Gone! Doctor, all gone, the pill you sent cured me in just twenty minutes, and I wish you would send more so that I can have them handy.

Physician.—You can get them at any Druggist's. Call for Cephalic Pills; I find they never fail, and I recommend them in all cases of Headache.

Mrs. Jones.—I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a *real blessing*.

TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS SAVED.—Mr. Spalding has sold two millions of bottles of his celebrated Prepared Glue, and it is estimated that each bottle saves at least ten dollars' worth of broken furniture, thus making an aggregate of twenty millions of dollars reclaimed from total loss by this valuable invention. Having made his Glue a household word, he now proposes to do the world still greater service by curing all the aching heads with his Cephalic Pills, and if they are as good as his Glue, Headaches will soon vanish away like snow in July.

☞ OVER-EXCITEMENT, and the mental care and anxiety incident to close attention to business or study are among the numerous causes of Nervous Headache. The disordered state of mind and body incident to this distressing complaint is a fatal blow to all energy and ambition. Sufferers by this disorder can always obtain speedy relief from these distressing attacks by using one of the Cephalic Pills whenever the symptoms appear. It quiets the overtasked brain, and soothes the strained and jarring nerves, and relaxes the tension of the stomach which always accompanies and aggravates the disordered condition of the brain.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.—Spalding's Cephalic Pills are a certain cure for Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Nervous Headache, Costiveness and General Debility.

GREAT DISCOVERY.—Among the most important of all the great medical discoveries of this age may be considered the system of vaccination for protection from Small Pox, the Cephalic Pill for relief of Headache, and the use of Quinine for the Prevention of Fevers, either of which is a sure specific, whose benefits will be experienced by suffering humanity long after their discoverers are forgotten.

Did you ever have the sick headache? Do you remember the throbbing temples, the fevered brow, the loathing and disgust at the sight of food? How totally unfit you were for pleasure, conversation or study. One of the Cephalic Pills would have relieved you from all the suffering which you then experienced. For this and other purposes you should always have a box of them on hand to use as occasion requires.

CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Sick Headache!
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Nervous Headache!
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure all kinds of Headache!

By the use of these Pills the periodical attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are invaluable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety, without making any change of diet *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children*.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on the Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid, on receipt of the
PRICE, 25 CENTS.
All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

PROPOSALS.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
No. 19 Chatham-st. NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1860.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED proposals, directed to Daniel E. Delavan, City Inspector, with the name of the bidder indorsed thereon, and the words "Proposals for cleaning the streets and avenues of the City of New-York, for a term not exceeding five years," will be received at the City Inspector's office, No. 19 Chatham-st., until SATURDAY, the 29th day of December, 1860, at 12 o'clock at noon, at which time the same will be publicly opened, for cleaning the streets, avenues, lanes and alleys, and all gutters, wharves, piers and heads of slips to be thoroughly swept and cleaned, and to remove immediately therefrom all dirt, manure, ashes, garbage and rubbish, for a term not exceeding five years, in compliance with a resolution of the Common Council, adopted by the Board of Councilmen Dec. 13 1860.

By the Board of Aldermen Dec. 13, 1860.

Approved by the Mayor Dec. 15, 1860.

Of which the following is a copy:

Resolved, That the City Inspector be and is hereby directed to advertise forthwith the annexed proposals for cleaning the streets of the City of New-York in accordance with the 4th section of the act passed April 17, 1860, entitled "An act to enable the Supervisors of the County of New-York to raise money by tax for City purposes and to regulate the expenditure thereof, and authorizing the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York to levy a tax for county purposes and to regulate the expenditure thereof, and also to borrow money in anticipation of the collection of said tax, and to issue County Revenue Bonds therefor;" and the said City Inspector is hereby further directed to return the bids, subsequent to the ten days' advertisement, to the Mayor and Common Council immediately, who "are authorized to make or cause to be made any agreement or agreements, contract or contracts for cleaning the streets of the City of New-York—and during a term of years not to exceed five." The party or parties to whom such contract may be awarded shall give such surety as may be prescribed by the Mayor and Comptroller, and the proposals shall be for a period not exceeding five years.

PROPOSALS.

FOR CLEANING THE STREETS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

SEC. 1. I ———— hereby propose and agree to thoroughly clean all the paved streets, avenues, lanes, alleys, and all gutters, wharves, piers and heads of slips in the City of New York, as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. All said streets, avenues, lanes, alleys and all gutters, wharves, piers and heads of slips shall be swept at least once in each week, and the sweepings shall be immediately removed.

SEC. 3. There shall be removed from the streets, in tight carts, all ashes, garbage, rubbish and sweepings of every kind which may be delivered to him, or that may be placed in vessels upon the sidewalks, or in the front area of, or upon the upper area steps of any dwelling-house, store, or public building, every twenty-four hours, Sunday excepted.

SEC. 4. The drivers of all carts employed as ash-carts shall have a bell attached to their carts or harness, that notice of their approach may be had, and shall receive all ashes, garbage, sweepings and rubbish which shall be delivered to them, or that may be placed upon the sidewalk in vessels, or in the area, or upon the upper cellar steps of every dwelling-house, store or public building. The party employed under this ordinance to have as their own all ashes, garbage, rubbish and sweepings of every kind removed, by them removed pursuant thereto.

SEC. 5. Broadway, from the Battery to 14th-st., shall be swept during the night, and before the hour of 7 A. M., once every twenty-four hours. Park-row and Chatham-st., Bowery to Grand-street, Fulton-st., east from Broadway, Cortlandt-st., Wall st., Maiden-lane, Whitehall-st., Grand-st., east from Broadway, shall be swept at least twice in each week. All streets below Chambers-st. shall be cleaned during the night and before the hour of 7 A. M., between the 1st day of May and the 1st day of October, and during the night and before the hour of 9 A. M. between the 1st day of October and the 1st day of May in each year.

When the performance of such work is impracticable from the state of the weather, the City Inspector may, from time to time in writing, designate a later hour for the work, or dispense with the same temporarily, but he shall not grant such dispensation for a period longer than one week from the date thereof.

SEC. 6. There shall be removed from the City, all dirt, manure, garbage, ashes and rubbish of every kind as fast as the same can be collected, and no deposit of any kind shall be made within the City except such as may be suitable to fill up low ground or sunken lots, and that may be required for such purpose.

SEC. 7 The streets shall be kept conveniently passable for vehicles during the Winter, and the crosswalks and all gutters intersecting the same shall be kept clear of snow and ice.

SEC. 8. The berths at present used for the loading of vessels required by the contractor for the purposes herein specified shall be set apart for like object, or berths equally advantageous shall be hereafter allowed to the contractor.

SEC. 9. The contractor to be authorized to use the Croton water from hydrants for sprinkling streets in advance of the sweepers employed thereon, but not more than one hydrant for each gang shall be opened at a time, and this only so far as to enable the watering-pots to be filled.

SEC. 10. If the parties contracting shall fail to perform any duty required by these specifications for the period of forty-eight hours after they shall be notified thereof by notice in writing left at their place of business by the City Inspector, then the City Inspector shall notify the Comptroller, who shall communicate the same to the sureties thereof, and if the sureties fail in having the work performed within forty eight hours thereafter, then the City Inspector shall proceed and have the work performed at the expense of the sureties.

SEC. 11. The Comptroller shall semi-monthly draw his warrant in favor of the contractor for a proportionate amount of the total sum of the contract as awarded by the Mayor and Common Council.

Adopted by the Board of Councilmen, Dec. 13, 1860.
Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, Dec. 13, 1860.
Approved by the Mayor, Dec. 15, 1860.
D. T. VALENTINE,
Clerk of the Common Council.

The right to reject any or all proposals or bids, if deemed to the interest of the Corporation, is hereby reserved.

Blank proposals, estimates and specifications can be obtained upon application at the City Inspector's Office, No. 19 Chatham-st., New York.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XIXth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of January, 1861, at 12 o'clock noon, for the chairs, desks, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing the new Ward School house in 79th-st., in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

ROBERT McGINNISS, } Building
THOMAS McMANUS,
MICHAEL FARIHEE, } Committee.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RECEIVE proposals until January 2, at noon, for furnishing and driving about two thousand piles on the lot of the Metropolitan Gas-Light Company, 42d-st. and 11th av. Specifications can be seen at the office of the Company, No. 15 Nassau-st. JOHN P. KENNEDY,
Engineer Metropolitan Gas-Light Company.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1860.

NOTICE.—"THE COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS" have established a new system for dispensing the relief which is called for, at their offices, No. 1 Bond-st., and at the Rotunda in the Park. Blanks are furnished to the applicants by the officer in charge, which will enable the worthy poor to properly present their claim, while the profligate vagrant will be placed at labor on the Island when forcing himself or herself upon the Institution for maintenance. Certificates of known citizens will be required in all cases, and sufficient time will be taken by the Department before granting permanent relief during the months of January and February.

By order of the Board. GEORGE KELLOCK,
NEW YORK Dec. 24, 1860. Superintendent.

The following is the form of the application necessary to obtain relief at the office of the Department of Public Charities and Correction, No 1 Bond st., near Broadway, and at the Rotunda in the Park, (where blank forms will be given to all applicants.)

NEW-YORK,..................1861.
Name of applicant ....
Occupation ....Age ....
Place of birth ....Condition ....
How long in the country ....How long in City ......
Number of persons for whom relief is asked ....
Residence, No.............street.............Ward
Front or rear house....No. of room....and what story....
Whether relief is received from any other quarter ......
Whether assisted by any charitable institution and how long? ....
Has aid been received from this Department, and how long? ....
The number and age of each person, and if any sick, how many? ....
What is the relief required? ....
Any means of support, and what are they? ....

In all cases of sickness, the Physician's certificate must be furnished, if possible.

All applications to be made one week in advance, to enable the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction to examine as to the claims of the parties applying.

All applications to have the following certificate of character signed by some known resident of the neighborhood where they reside:—

I am well acquainted with..........................
and believe..........to be in want, and deserving of aid.
....

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK ss.:
I solemnly swear that the foregoing statement made, is true in every particular.
Sworn to before me, this....day of............1861.

The above affidavit can be made before the undersigned. No fee required.

In all cases of persons of dissolute and vagrant habits being forced on the Department they will be aided only in the usual way at the Institutions on the Island, and be required to labor for their support.

By order of the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction.

GEORGE KELLOCK,
Sup't Out Door Poor.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM TARBY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, Nos. 14 and 16 Catharine Market, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the 25th day of October, 1860. JOEL D. CORNELL,
a17-law6mS* Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OG THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES RYAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at his house, No. 20 Greenwich-st., in the City of New-York, on or before 29th day of December next.
THOMAS MEAGHER, Executor.
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1860.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE COPARTnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of EDMONSTON & WILLIAMSON, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, and SAMUEL S. EDMONSTON is alone authorized to settle up the affairs of said late firm.
S. S. EDMONSTON,
STEPHEN H. WILLIAMSON,
Dated NEW YORK, Dec. 28, 1860.

The tobacconist business heretofore conducted by the above firm will be continued by the undersigned at the old stand, Nos. 213 and 215 Duane-st., New-York.
S. S. EDMONSTON.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT WATCHES AND RICH JEWELRY, SUITABLE FOR NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS & CO. will sell at auction, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 2½ o'clock P. M., at their salesroom, No. 64 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-office, a splendid assortment of fine gold and silver hunting and open-face watches, all of the best makers. Also, a large assortment of rich jewelry, suitable for ladies' and gents' wear.

The above goods are very suitable for New-Year's gifts. Catalogues early on morning of sale.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION CARD TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND THE TRADE.

The undersigned will sell at public auction THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 11 o'clock precisely at No. 152 West 21st-st., near 7th av., the entire rich and costly rosewood, parlor, chamber, dining-room and library furniture of the house, with a rare and beautiful collection of marble, lava and bronze parlor adornments, all of which are first-class and entirely new, forming a collection of beautiful furniture and works of art worthy the special attention of purchasers, all of which will be positively sold without reserve.

PARLORS, DINING-ROOM AND LIBRARY CONTAIN Superb solid rosewood parlor suites, one of which is covered in Solferino and green satin brocade, richly carved; one full suite, covered in crimson and maroon brocatelle; one suite in silk velvet; all these suites are solid rosewood, and first class throughout; two elegant Mosaic marble pedestals, mounted in bronze figures of Agriculture and Industry; Turkish lounges, with Voltaire chairs to match; marble-top etageres, centre, sofa and pier tables; elegant mantel and pier mirrors; damask and lace curtains; rich carpets; four brown and ormolu chandeliers; valuable paintings—"Spirit's Dream," "Angel's Whisper," "Holy Family," landscapes, &c.; rosewood chamber furniture; bedsteads, dressing bureaus, marble washstands, oval mirrors, lounges, French chairs, secretaries, gold and landscape shades, French and bronze clocks, magnificent China vases and ornaments, hair mattresses, beds, bedding, superior extension table, 16 feet long; rich China, ruby and crystal-cut glass, silverware, dining and tea service spoons, forks, cake baskets, casters, goblets, urns, &c., with many other desirable goods not here enumerated. Iron safe, portable heater, &c. Sale rain or shine.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SUPERB 18-CARAT JEWELRY.

E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell at auction, on MONDAY, 31st inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, a large variety of elegant Jewelry, consisting (in part) of full sets of

BRACELETS, BROOCHES AND EAR-RINGS,
OF DIAMOND, MOSAIC CAMEO AND LAVA.
SUPERB FROSTED AND ENGRAVED BRACELETS.
CHAIN DO.
RUBY AND DIAMOND DO.
FROSTED AND ENAMELED BROOCHES.
FINE FRENCH PAINTED DO.
LADIES' CHATELAINES VEST CHAINS.
CLUSTER AND SINGLE STONE DIAMOND EAR RINGS PINS RINGS AND STUDS.
Also, a large assortment of
LONDON AND SWISS WATCHES.
ENAMELED HUNTING
AND OPEN-FACE DO.
GENTLEMEN'S HUNTING AND OPEN-FACE DO.,
with a large assortment of other Jewelry.

Every article warranted 18 carat fine gold. The above will be on exhibition early on the morning of sale, and the public is particularly invited to examine it, as the goods are the finest imported, and such as have never before been offered at public sale.

The above elegant goods are consigned by one of the largest houses in this City, to be REALLY SOLD for what they will bring. This being probably the largest PEREMPTORY sale that has ever taken place in this City, we earnestly request the attention of the public.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF FIRST-CLASS OIL-PAINTINGS.—By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, (29th inst., at 10½ A. M., at their salesrooms, No. 141 Broadway. Among them will be found the works of

DOUGHTY, HEKKING,
WM. HEINE, DE DREUX,
A. R. VEROU, GEORGE INNES,
LECOMTE, SMETZ,

And many others of equal celebrity.

The public may be assured that they will be positively sold without reserve.

M. C. EDEY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

POSTPONED SALE OF VERY CHOICE ORIGINAL, MODERN AND ANCIENT OIL PAINTINGS.

EZRA LUDLOW, JR.,

Will sell, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, No. 66 Cedar-st., (opposite the Post-office,) the balance of the choice collection of paintings from private sources, postponed from 24th inst.

NOTICE OF SALE.—WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage bearing date on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1857, and executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company to Azariah C. Flagg, in the City of New-York, Trustee, and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 160 to 167 inclusive; and, whereas, the said Flagg has resigned the appointment of Trustee under said mortgage, and the undersigned has been duly constituted and appointed, according to the provisions of said mortgage, successor to said Flagg, and Trustee in his place:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and in pursuance of law, the undersigned, Trustee under said mortgage, will, on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1861, at the station-house of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, in the City of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage, to wit: All and singular, the first division of the Railroad of said Company, from the City of Sheboygan to the City of Fon du Lac, in Wisconsin, together with all the rights of way, dépôt-grounds, railways, rails, bridges, fences, stations, station houses and other buildings, and all the lands and hereditaments by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company then held or thereafter acquired in connection with the said first division of this railway, or relating thereto, whether obtained under the rights and privileges of their charter, or conveyed to them by deed; and also all the tolls, incomes, rents, issues and profits, and corporate and other franchises of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company connected with the said first division of this railway, or relating thereto; and also all the locomotive-engines, tenders, cars of every kind, machinery, machine-shops, tools and implements, wood and property connected with the proper equipment, working, operating and conducting of the said railroad then owned, or thereafter acquired, by the said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, for or appurtenant to the aforesaid line of road, in substitution of those then owned, or otherwise, all of which personal chattels were declared to be fixtures and appurtenances, and were to be used and sold therewith, and not separated therefrom, and were to be taken as a part thereof.

DECEMBER 15, 1860. SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

OLD WINES, BRANDIES, AND CIGARS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell, at auction, on SATURDAY, Dec. 29, at 11 o'clock in the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., the entire balance of catalogue remaining unsold from the 22d, including cases of 30 full-sized bottles each, as imported from London, of very choice old wines, &c., consigned us by an old Boston house, who now gives us instructions to close the balance without regard to cost. We are authorized to guarantee the goods pure or forfeit them. A few cases of pale and dark Hennessy brandy, 1846, (London Dock;) pale Gastellus sherry, 1842, the only lot in the United States; Madeira, £60 per pipe; old Scotch whisky and Jamaica rum, 1852, very choice. The goods are now in store, ready for delivery, and are worthy the attention of parties desiring first-class goods for holiday or private use.

Also, a lot of about 900 bottles very choice old wines, brandies, &c.

Also, some very superior sherry and brandy, from a private stock. Also an invoice of Vin. imperial rose champagne, an $18 wine, of as good quality as can be found in New-York, will be sold without reserve.

Also, an invoice of fine imported Havana cigars.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence, No. 71 West 45th-st., near 6th-av.

Peremptory sale of valuable household furniture, consisting of carved rosewood parlor suites, made to order by Hutchings, covered in crimson silk; brocatel do. suite covered, green fancy reps, carved centre and marble-top tables, side do., velvet and Wilton carpets, curtains and mirrors, mahogany bookcase, mantel ornaments, &c.

Dining room—French walnut extension table, elegantly carved, and chairs to match, superb dinner set, green and gold, curtains, a superb rosewood carved parlor organ, value $500; chandeliers, &c.

Bedrooms—Carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, mattresses, beds and bedding, chairs, &c., several very fine and costly oil-paintings and engravings including a superb oil-painting, "The Descent from the Cross," value $500, and other articles. Sale to commence with kitchen furniture. The above will be sold without any reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on MONDAY, Dec. 31, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

FINE SLEIGHS, ROBES, BELLS, &c.—Six very fine double and single Portland sleighs, J. & J. Russell's manufacture, just received, and in fine order.

Also, a splendid assortment of lined and trimmed robes of all descriptions both fancy and plain, all of fresh manufacture and superior quality, comprising wolf, bear, wild-cat, fox, coon and buffalo robes.

Also, otter, seal, nutria, mink and beaver caps, gloves, collars and fancy wear for sleighing.

Also, a splendid assortment of fine plated sleigh bells, strung, all complete, on fancy leathers, just received from the manufacturers.

Also, an assortment of harness, saddles, &c.

Also, to close invoices, an assortment of fancy goods, toys and sundries.

Bills will be ready for delivery immediately upon purchase so that purchasers may obtain their goods without any delay.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, (SATURDAY,) DEC. 29, AT 10½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, No. 25 Nassau-st.—Large sale of second-hand furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting in part of elegant carved rosewood parlor suites, in crimson, green and blue and gold brocatel; etageres, centre-tables, bookcases, lounges, mirrors, lace curtains, bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, mattresses, dining-room chairs, buffets, enameled cottage suites, marble tops; sofas, chairs and rockers in hair cloth, library and secretary bookcases, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets; elegant China and glass ware, silver-plated ware, table cutlery, &c.

Catalogues and goods early on the morning of sale.

FRED & COLE, Auctioneers.

A FINE COLLECTION OF OIL PAINTINGS, to be sold on SATURDAY, Dec. 29, commencing at 7 o'clock, at store No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, comprising figure pieces, landscapes, marine views, fruit, &c., by some of our first artists, all richly framed in the best manner.

This is a fine opportunity to obtain a choice work of art—a most beautiful and appropriate New Year's Gift. In consequence of the revulsion in business the owner is compelled to force the sale of them.

WM. ABBOTT, Auctioneer.

PIANOS! PIANOS!! PIANOS!!! PIANOS!!!!—Receiver's sale of first-class 7 octave Pianofortes at Auction. THIS DAY, Dec. 29, at 12 o'clock, at McDONALD & CO.'S Piano Warerooms, No. 358 Bowery, to close the estate of Cooper & Atherton.

The Stock is now ready for inspection. Each Piano warranted for 3 years. By order of Judge Leonard.

JOHN McDONALD, Receiver.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF superior first-class rosewood piano-fortes of the manufacture of Messrs. Haines Brothers, on MONDAY, Dec. 31, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the warerooms of H. K. MATHEWS, No. 295 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. A full guarantee will be given with each piano.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS & CO., Auctioneers.

ELEGANT FANCY GOODS FOR NEW YEAR'S GIFTS AT AUCTION.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS & CO., Auctioneers, will sell THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 64 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-office, a large assortment of SUPERB FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY GOODS, comprising the richest assortment yet offered.

Catalogues ready early on morning of sale.

By JOSEPH SABIN,
Auctioneer of Literary Property,
Fourth-st., one door east of Broadway.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, Dec. 28 and 29.
SPECIAL SALE OF
VERY FINE ENGLISH BOOKS.
Catalogues now ready.

GEO. W. WOOD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY AND EVENING, AT NO. 480 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE WALLACK'S, of a choice and well-selected stock of BOOKS, ENGLISH PLATED WARE, TOYS, JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS.

Sale without reserve. A rare opportunity to **PURCHASE NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS.**

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.

SIX PER CENT INTEREST allowed on all deposits From one dollar to one thousand dollars.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
S. S. CHILDS, Secretary.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 58 WALL-STREET.

LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

DIME SAVINGS.—UNION DIME SAVINGS Bank, No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st., open daily from 10 to 2 and 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Ten cents deposited each day for 10½ years with interest added, amounts to $521 13. This Bank has received, in 18½ months, from 4,710 depositors, $683,103 57.

INSTANCES OF SAVINGS.—A boy made his first deposit of 10 cents, on the 14th day of last July, and has now saved $45 32. A mechanic deposited $5, May 18, 1859, and by weekly deposits, has now in this Bank $312, with many similar cases. Deposits made on or before the 20th of January, will bear interest from Jan. 1.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 THIRD-AVENUE.—Interest commences on Jan. 1 on all deposits made to that date.

A dividend will be paid on and after Jan. 21 on all deposits entitled to the same, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500.

Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President,
P. W. ENGS Vice-President,
CHAS. MILES, Vice-President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE UNDERSIGNED is authorized by the authorities of the City of Madison to confer with the holders of the Municipal and Railroad Bonds, issued by said city, with reference to an arrangement for their liquidation. Holders will please communicate to me at their earliest convenience the amount and kind of bonds they hold, and where held. Address me at the Howard Hotel, Broadway, New-York, where I shall remain some time, and shall be happy to confer personally with any who may find it convenient to call.

JOHN Y. SMITH.

OFFICE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI R. Co.,
CLEVELAND, Dec. 18, 1860.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9, 1861.

The transfer books will be closed from and after Dec. 29, 1860, until Jan. 10, 1861.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. Co.,
CLEVELAND, Nov. 27, 1860.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company, for the election of twelve Directors, and the transaction of other business, will be held at the Office of the Company, in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th December, and open on the 9th of January.

E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK—NO. 13 AV. A, between 1st and 2d sts.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 5 to 8 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums under $500, and five per cent. on larger amounts.

Deposits of any amount received, from 50 cents upwards.

All money deposited now will draw interest from the 1st of January. GEO. FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Cashier and Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CINCINNATI, Dec. 26, 1860.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE holders of the Dayton and Michigan Railroad Company's Bonds, numbered 934 to 942 inclusive, that the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company will purchase said Bonds at eighty cents on the dollar, according to the contract between said Companies, dated Feb. 8, 1859, if presented at the office of E. R. Bebb, No. 158 Pearl-st., New-York, within sixty days after the date of this notice. F. H. SHORT, Sec'y.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
Corner Broadway and Bleecker-st., Dec. 29, 1860.

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INSTITUTION have directed interest to be paid to its depositors (under the rules) entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and Five per Cent on all larger amounts, payable on and after 21st January next. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.

E. J. BROWN, President.
A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also, on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS until 7 P. M. Deposits from 10 cents to $5,000 received. Interest will be allowed at the rate of 6 per Cent. on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January, will draw interest from the 1st.

RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT CO.,
Dec. 26, 1860.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 14th day of January next, from 11 to 12 o'clock A. M., at the office No. 174 Centre-st. The transfer books will be closed from the 27th inst. until after the election. By order. C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

AN ELECTION OF FIVE TRUSTEES OF the New-York Balance Dock Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., on the second Wednesday of January next.

JAMES B. NICHOLSON, Secretary.
Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1860.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TRUSTEES OF THE METALLIC CAR SPRING COMPANY, of New-York, will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 54 William-st., on MONDAY, December 31, at 12 o'clock, M. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order of Board of Trustees. RICHARD VOSE, Sec'y.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK—NO. 662 4TH-ST., NEAR AV. D.—Change of hours—Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 5 to 7 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits made on Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1861. By order.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE Jan. 1, 1861, on bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons, on and after Jan. 2, at the office of M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 44 Exchange-place.

GEORGE BARNET, President.

JERSEY CITY WATER LOAN BONDS.—The Coupons due Jan. 1, 1861, on these bonds, will be paid after that day at the Continental Bank, in the City of New-York, and at the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, Jersey City.

D. S. GREGORY,
President Board Water Commissioners.
JERSEY CITY, Dec. 26, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS LIGHT CO.,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 15 Nassau-st.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of other business will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Jan. 14, 1861. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M.

O. ZOLLICKOFFER, Secretary.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due 1st of January, 1861, on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company will be paid after that day, at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

GREEN COUNTY BONDS, ILLINOIS.—The interest warrants on above Bonds due in New-York Jan 1, 1861, will be paid on presentation at our office on and after Jan. 2.

M. K. JESSUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—Interest coupons of the Third Mortgage Bonds and Bonds of 1872 will be paid on and after January 2, 1861, at the Treasurer's office, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS OF THE JACKSON County (Ohio) Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1861, will be paid at the Ocean Bank after that date.

CHAS. PALMER, Assistant Cashier.

BALLS.

THE THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL BALL of the New-York Fire Department, for the benefit of the widows and orphans of deceased Firemen, will take place on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 28, 1861, at the Academy of Music. Tickets may be procured of the managers or of the following officers:

HENRY A. BURR, President,
corner of Cliff and Frankfort sts.
PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer,
East River Savings Bank.
JAMES F. WENMAN,
No. 146 Pearl-st.

DIVIDENDS

WILLIAMSBURGH SAVINGS BANK,
Corner South 3d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, L. I.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upwards, that have been deposited three months on the first day of January next, will be paid to depositors on or after Monday, Jan. 21. Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January, will draw interest from the first. The funds of this Institution are securely invested in bonds and mortgages on real estate worth double the amount loaned, and in City and County Bonds of the State of New-York. The Bank is open for business daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM WALL, President.
GEORGE RICARD, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, } Vice Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

FIFTY-THIRD DIVIDEND
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual Dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after 2d day of January next, at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst. By order

WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., Dec. 14th, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—The Depositors are hereby notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on all sums over that amount, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st of JANUARY, will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after the 21st of January, during the hours of business, at the bank.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M. All sums deposited on or before the 12th of January will draw interest from Jan. 1.

PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, held Dec. 27, 1860, a semi-annual dividend of Four per cent. was declared on Preferred Stock, and Two per cent. on Common Stock, payable on and after the first Monday of January next, at the Transfer-office of the Company, No. 165 Washington-st., New-York, the balance of the earnings of this year being carried to credit of common stockholders. The transfer books will be closed until the 7th prox. It was also ordered that scrip certificates be issued to the holders of common stock for amount standing to their credit on the books of the Company at this date, which will be ready for delivery on the 1st of March next.

A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1860.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of six per cent. out of the earnings of the Road for the six months ending 31st inst., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 2d January, 1861. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Dec. 26 to Jan. 4. JOS. F. JOY, Secretary.

WESTERN VERMONT RAILROAD.—PURSUANT to the order of the Court of Chancery, of the State of Vermont, a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent. on the principal of the First Mortgage Bonds upon said Railroad, will be paid at the Mechanics' Bank in the City of New-York, on and after the first day of January, 1861, to the order of such persons as have heretofore proved their bonds.

SHEPPERD KNAPP, GEORGE BRIGGS, } Trustees.
DEC. 12, 1860.

THE PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1860.

DIVIDEND NOTICE—NINTH DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared their usual Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the 10th January, 1861. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th January, inclusive. By order of the Board. CHARLES A. MACY Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN Bank have this day declared, out of the earnings of the last six months, a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 7, proximo. The transfer books will remain closed from Dec. 27 to Jan. 10. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW YORK, Dec. 19, 1860.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 2d day of January ensuing. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. By order of the Board.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—STOCKHOLDERS ARE hereby notified that a cash Dividend of Three per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after the 1st day of January next. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date to the day of payment. Stockholders whose stock is registered in New York will receive their dividends at the Peoples' Bank, No. 142 Canal-st., in that City. R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 2d January, 1861. The transfer books will be closed from this date until 5th January, 1861. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Dec. 22, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three and One-half Per Cent. on the capital of this Bank, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 2d day of January next. By order.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three and One-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next. The transfer Books will be closed till Jan 3. By order of the Board,

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 WALL-ST., NEW YORK, Dec. 27, 1860.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Six (6) Per Cent. for six months, payable on and after the 2d day of January, 1861. JOHN BAKER, Sec'y.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Three and One half Per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after the 2d day of January next.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have declared a Dividend of Three and a half per cent. payable to the Stockholders on the 7th day of January next. GEO. ELLIS, Cashier.

MILFORD'S AMERICAN HOTEL.—THE third dividend (final) of the estate of the late Edward Milford, of the American Hotel, will be paid on application to the subscriber.

THOMAS DIXON, Assignee, No. 49 William-st.

MEDICAL.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York.

DR. MAGNIN.

DR. WARD'S MARVELOUS, INFALLIBLE, safe, transcendent, speedy and permanent treatment of all forms of certain diseases, certified by grateful and astonished multitudes, (numbers of whom had tried other doctors to no purpose,) also certified by physicians, medical students and druggists, who were unsuccessful under the routine method. If you are under any other doctor, and not yet improving, come at once to Dr. WARD, of whom you will obtain a sound cure, without sickening, reducing or interrupting business avocations. His Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies, are the unfailing reliance. Price $1, with book. Office No. 486 Broadway, up stairs. Open till 10 P. M.

DR. VANHAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box.

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Rodgers' Liverwort and Tar—price, $1; and Mrs. Gardner's Balsam Liverwort, 50 cents. Fever and Ague &c., take India Cholagogue—$1 50. Deshler's Periodic Pills and Rowand's Tonic Mixture, $1 each.

Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., cured by Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Kennedy's Discovery and Hyatt's Balsam, 75 cents. By GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

TRUSSES FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF ruptures, elastic stockings, shoulder braces, abdominal supporters, &c. The Galvano-Electric Regenerator is a certain cure for spermatorrhea, impotency, seminal losses, &c. Call on or address Drs. GLOVER & THORNE, No. 4 Ann-st., under Barnum's Museum.

SANDS' WILD CHERRY EXPECTORANT—For Coughs, Colds, and Consumption. Pleasant to take and a sure cure. 25 cents a bottle.

Sold by all druggists. Wholesale by R. ERWIN, No. 245 Grand-st., New-York.

DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR.—The greatest possible boon to woman; unfailing in safety; removing dysmenorrhœa, obstructions and numerous female complaints. Office No. 486 Broadway, where ladies may consult Dr. WARD in confidence.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

MEDICAL.

THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES" direct from Dr. Barrow, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps; sent free everywhere. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel, containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Patent Official Seal of Great Britain Diplome de Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, prepared in the form of an agreeable lozenge, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from indiscriminate excesses or too long residence in hot climates; and whatever may be the *cause* or *disqualifications* for marriage, they are effectually subdued by this wonderful discovery. TRIESEMAR No. 2 has entirely superseded the use of copaivia and cubebs. TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Purifies the diseased humors from the blood, and expels all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, and is, in fact, the never-failing remedy for that class of disorders which are too often treated with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the constitution, which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

Small cases	$3
Medium cases, 4 times quantity of small	9
Large cases, 4 times quantity of medium	27

Upon receipt of amount, and statement of case, the medicines forwarded to any part of the world, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. BARROW'S hours of consultation are from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8. Sundays, till 2.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED!—Highly important to both sexes, married and single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary loss of Semen nights with the urine or at stool, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis—primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; Quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this invaluable work, for $1, of H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, or consult the Doctor at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and Thursday evening, 7 to 9.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung.*

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of diseases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the result of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored Plates. Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the Author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South Side Railroads for Lynchburg, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL:

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL:

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley. | NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 12.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 19.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 26.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 2.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
AMERICA, Little, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 5.

The United States Mail Steamer
FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, January 5, at noon.

This steamship, (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO will sail February 2.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to and from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:

WM TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JNO. J. BOYD,
WEST POINT, SWITZERLAND, PHŒNIX,
UNDERWRITER, SHAMROCK, CAMBRIA.

Making, together with others, a ship every five days.

The subscribers are also agents for the
X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS,
For all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.

T. & Co. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Send or call for circulars.

Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application—if by letter inclose postage stamp—to

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMSHIP BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on SATURDAY, Jan. 19, at 12 o'clock M.,

FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:

First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60, steerage, $45.

For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 82 Broadway.

SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE NEW and elegant steamship MOUNT VERNON, of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company, L. H. LAYFIELD, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 29, at 3 P. M.

The ships of this line are all new, and are not surpassed in elegance, comfort, safety, and speed by any on the Ocean.

Tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West, and No. 335 Broadway.

The MONTGOMERY succeeds, THURSDAY, Jan. 3.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class side-wheel steamship ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 29, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 N. R., foot of North Moore-st. Through tickets can be had for the following places:

To New-Orleans $39 75; Mobile $35; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $23; Atlanta, $21; Eufaula, $24; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply at No. 13 Broadway.

The steamer AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will succeed on SATURDAY, Jan. 5, at 3 P. M.

Agents, { SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, New-York. JOHN R. WILDER & GALLIE, Savannah.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on

TUESDAY	Dec. 11
TUESDAY	Jan. 8
TUESDAY	Feb. 5

RATES OF PASSAGE:

To Nassau	$45
To Havana	$50

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

JAMAICA AND NEW-YORK SCREW STEAM-PACKET LINE—Carrying the mail, to sail for Kingston, Jamaica, on the 20th of each month. The mail steamship ZULU, Capt. EDWARD GOODWIN, will sail for the above port on MONDAY, 21st January. Passage, First Cabin $60; Second Cabin, $50; Third Class, $35. For freight or passage apply to WALDEN & BOOTH, Agents, No. 67 Broad-st.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS OWING MONEY ON lots in Union Cemetery, L. I., will make payment to THOS BROWN, undertaker, on or before January, 1861. If not paid by that time will be sold. By order of Board of Trustees. S. CRONK, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—THE OPERA.
FAREWELL PERFORMANCE IN AMERICA OF
CARL FORMES,
Previous to his departure for Europe,
On TUESDAY, Jan. 1, 1861.

Mr. FORMES having accepted an engagement at the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, London, and being on the eve of his departure, begs to announce

A GRAND FAREWELL OPERA,
On NEW YEAR'S NIGHT, Jan. 1, 1861.

The performance will consist of the entire of Flotow's popular opera of

MARTHA,
with the following magnificent cast:
MME. BERTHA JOHANNSEN,
Her first appearance these four years in her unrivaled character of
MARTHA,
MME. V. BERKEL,
SIG STIGELLI,
and
CARL FORMES,
and the second act of Flotow's
STRADELLA.

Mr. FORMES will also sing, in the course of the evening, Schuberth's celebrated song,
THE WANDERER.

Conductor ... Theo. Thomas.

Admission, 50 cents to all parts; Gallery, 25 cents. Seats may be secured at 50 cents extra. The sales of seats commences this morning, at the Academy of Music; C. Breusing's, No 701 Broadway; and Sibell's stationery store, No. 12 Wall-st.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
LAST NIGHT
FOR THE PRESENT OF
THE FAST MEN.
THE FAST MEN.
TO NIGHT, (Saturday.)
With its great cast.
LOOK AT THE NAMES!

Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr Blake, Mr Walcot Mr. Sloan, Mr. Norton, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Floyd, Mr. Young, Mr. Parsloe, Mrs. Hoey, Miss Mary Gannon, Mrs. Sloan, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Tree, &c., &c.

In preparation,
And will be produced shortly, with
NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS,
THE THRILLING AND POWERFUL
Drama of
PAULINE,
Which produced so great a sensation on its first representation at this Theatre.
Also in Rehearsal,
First time at this Theatre, the charming Comedietta called
TOM NODDY'S SECRET.
The principal characters to be sustained by Messrs. BLAKE and WALCOT.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 7½.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
James M. Nixon ... Sole Manager and Lessee
Engagement of the celebrated
ZOUAVES
FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY.
MATINEE
AT 2 O'CLOCK,
AND EVENING PERFORMANCE,
AT 7 O'CLOCK.
SATURDAY, Dec. 29.
ZOUAVES! ZOUAVES!
AT 2 O'CLOCK,
EVENING AT 7½ O'CLOCK.
A GREAT ENTERTAINMENT!
Pronounced by the
PRESS AND PUBLIC,
To be a
COMPLETE SUCCESS!
MONDAY EVENING—MR. EDWIN FORREST, will appear as SPARTACUS, in the GLADIATOR.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees and Managers ... SPALDING & ROGERS.
GRAND DAY PERFORMANCE
SATURDAY AFTERNOON
at 2½ o'clock,
To enable
LADIES AND CHILDREN
To witness the Great Pantomime of the
MONSTER OF ST. MICHAEL;
Or, HARLEQUIN AND THE GOLDEN SPRITE
Of the
SULPHUR MINES.
In the EVENING
GREAT PANTOMIME.
And Scenes in the Ring by the
NEW-ORLEANS CIRCUS COMPANY.
NEW-YEAR'S DAY,
At 2½ o'clock,
GREAT PANTOMIME.
Also, on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS

WINTER GARDEN.
The celebrated comedian,
Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
in two glorious pieces TO-NIGHT—
RIP VAN WINKLE,
and
ROBERT MACAIRE,
in which he will sustain his great part of
JACQUES STROP.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, Dec. 29, 1860.
The performance will commence with the Drama of
PUTNAM; THE IRON SON OF '76.
After which, the Melo-drama of HANDSOME JACK.
Concluding with the Farce of CLUBS ARE TRUMPS.
In the Afternoon, at 2 o'clock, MAZEPPA.
Doors open at 6½. Performances commence at 7½.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.
MR. TASISTRO'S LAST RECITATION
Will be Shakespeare's Comedy
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING,
On SATURDAY EVENING next, 29th inst.,
At Clinton Hall, Astor-place, at 8 o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents. Tickets for the 19th will be received.
Mr. Tasistro's representations of Shakespeare's characters are very forcible, and have been most deservedly popular.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL.
No. 663 BROADWAY.
SAM COWELL. SAM COWELL.
SAM COWELL. SAM COWELL.
J. H. OGDEN.
J. H. OGDEN.
EVERY NIGHT. EVERY NIGHT.

"CINDERELLA AND HER SISTERS."
NOTICE—The exhibition of this beautiful picture will close at Schaus' Gallery, No. 629 Broadway, on Jan. 31.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO LET, FOR Balls, Concerts, Lectures, &c. Apply at the stage door, 14th-st.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM 31ST-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, Mail at 3:15 P. M.	3:40 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping-car,) 9.45 P. M.	10:15 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M. and 1 P. M.	8 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.
Peekskill train, 4 P. M.	4:25 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 10 A. M. and 4:30, 5:30 and 6:40 P.M.	10:25 A. M., and 4:55, 5:55 and 7:10 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad, for all points West, Northwest and Southwest; also with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Rouse's Point Ogdensburgh and Montreal. Winter arrangement commencing MONDAY, Dec. 24, 1860. Trains will leave New-York as follows: For Albany—7 A. M. and 4:20 P. M. Express Train from Tryon-row, near City Hall; 7:20 A. M. and 4:45 P. M., Express Train, from 26th st; 10 A. M., Express Mail Train, from Tryon-row; 10.25 A. M., Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. dépôt. For Croton Falls, 4 P. M., stopping at all stations above Yorkville, from 26th-st. dépôt. For White Plains, 8:15 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., stopping at all stations, from 26th st. dépôt; 6:15 P. M., stopping at all stations from White-st. dépôt. For William's Bridge 11 A. M. and 8:30 P. M., stopping at all stations, from 26th-st. dépôt.; 11:45 P. M., (Wednesday and Saturdays only,) from 26th-st. dépôt. Returning, will leave Albany, 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; East Albany, 7 15 A. M. and 4:45 P.M., Express Train. Albany, 10:45 A. M.; East Albany, 11 A. M. Express Mail Train. Croton Falls, 7 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Tremont. White Plains, 6:10, 7:25 and 10 A. M. and 4:40 P. M., stopping at all stations. Williams' Bridge, 5:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at all stations; 10 P. M., (Wednesday and Saturday only,) stopping at all stations.

JOHN BURCHILL Asst. Supt.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:45 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after Sept. 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st. at 2½ P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—NEW-YEAR Excursion Tickets will be sold between New-York and Philadelphia for FOUR DOLLARS, good to go and return from Dec. 31 to Jan. 3 inclusive, and also to other places on the line of the road, as follows: Newark, 40c.; Elizabeth, 50c; Rahway, 60c.; New-Brunswick, $1; Millstone, $1 25.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—TRAINS LEAVE South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays the 3:30 train runs to Yaphank;) Syosset, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

STEAMBOATS

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after MONDAY, Oct 1 1860, the iron steamer FLUSHING Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will run as follows: Leave Flushing and College Point, daily, Sundays excepted—from Flushing, 8 A. M., and 1 P. M.; from Fulton Market, New-York, 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M. Freight taken to College Point at 10:30 only. Fare 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE $1, BERTHS FREE by steamer from Peck-slip daily at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, Northampton, and towns on the line of Vermont railroads, can take the 11 P. M. train from New-Haven, or remain on board the boat until the next morning. Merchandise forwarded by an express train through to Burlington, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, and all intermediate towns.

FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 BROADWAY, New-York,
No. 147 MONTAGUE-PLACE, Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Circulars may be had at either Academy.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
CHRISTMAS CARNIVAL!
TWO BRILLIANT PERFORMANCES
EVERY DAY, AT 3 AND 7½ O'CLOCK P. M.
NEW AND EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTIONS,
5 SOUTH AFRICAN ABORIGINES,
They are representatives of five different tribes, viz:
A HOTTENTOT, A KAFFIR, A BUSHMAN,
A ZOOLOO and A FINGO,
These interesting barbarians appear in their original grotesque costumes, made of the
SKINS OF WILD ANIMALS and BIRDS,
and are to be seen at all hours, and at intervals give their native
FESTIVE and WAR DANCES and SONGS,
which will be faithful representations of their barbarous customs, habits, festivities &c., &c., making the
MOST ATTRACTIVE and UNIQUE EXHIBITION
ever given to the people of America.
THE NEW SPECTACULAR FIVE-ACT DRAMA,
SEA OF ICE; Or,
THE WILD FLOWER OF MEXICO.
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING THIS WEEK,
At 3 and 7½ o'clock.
Miss DORA DAWRON,
the wonderful and extraordinary DOUBLE-VOICED SINGER, will appear at each performance in a popular duet,
PERSONATING BOTH MALE AND FEMALE.
To be seen at all hours every day and evening.
The TWO LIVING AZTEC CHILDREN,
the most unique and singular human beings known.
THE LIVING WHAT IS IT? or MAN-MONKEY!
interesting, playful as a kitten, pleasing and amusing.
TWO ALBINO GIRLS!
white as snow, and white hair, with their black mother.
THIRTY MONSTER SNAKES.
Also, LIVING SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, filled with LIVING FISH of all kinds, the most interesting exhibition in the world; WAX FIGURES. FORTUNE TELLER, GRAND COSMORAMA, $50,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission only 25 cents. Children under 10 years, 13 cents. Parquette, 15 cents extra; children under 10, 10 cents extra.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
THIS AFTERNOON
there will be
ANOTHER GRAND MATINEE
for the
LITTLE FOLKS,
who wish to see the
GREAT HOLIDAY SHOW PIECE,
THE
SEVEN SISTERS,
and the
BEAUTIFUL FAIRY PICTURE,
the
BIRTH OF THE BUTTERFLY
in the
BOWER OF FERNS.
Open at 1 o'clock; commence at 2.
CHILDREN TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
The
SEVEN SISTERS
will be
REPEATED TO-NIGHT,
with
MISS LAURA KEENE
and
ALL THE COMPANY.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock; commence at 7½.

HOLIDAY WEEK!
THE GREAT PAINTINGS!!
Crowds of visitors day and evening are attracted to the great paintings now on exhibition at the
GALLERY NO. 548 BROADWAY,
for a short time only.
T. B. THORP'S wonderful painting, the Falls of
"NIAGARA AS IT IS."
PAGE'S last and greatest work,
"MOSES ON MOUNT HOREB."
ROSSITER'S three great paintings,
"MIRIAM," "NOAH" and "JEREMIAH,"
with over seventy other fine paintings. Also, the beautiful Marble Statues of "THE DEAD PEARL DIVER,"
"THE FISHER GIRL," "FLORA," &c.
Admission 25 cents, day and evening. SUBSCRIBERS TO COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION admitted FREE.
Subscriptions received at the door.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS,
NIBLO'S SALOON.
CROWDED HOUSES! CROWDED HOUSES!
EVERY EVENING! EVERY EVENING!
Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7¾. Tickets 25 cents.

THE LAST OF MR. TASISTRO'S RECITATIONS BEFORE THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. THIS EVENING.—Mr. TASISTRO, whose remarkable recitations of entire plays from memory have formed a prominent feature in the entertainments of the Mercantile Library Association, gives the last of his series THIS EVENING, on which occasion he will recite the beautiful and eccentric comedy of "MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING."

Mr. TASISTRO has, by his extraordinary power of memory, his chaste conceptions and forcible execution of the most difficult passages in Shakespeare's plays, crept steadily up to the highest mark of public favor, and we have no doubt that on this occasion the Lecture-room of the Library will be filled to its utmost capacity.

LECTURES.

THE FOLLOWING LECTURES WILL BE delivered at the Church of the Covenanters, corner of Atlantic and Bond sts., Brooklyn, for the benefit of the Sabbath-School:

Jan. 8 1861—Rev. T. L. CUYLER. Subject—*A Day in the Alps.*
Jan. 15—Rev. A. A. WILLITS. Subject—*A Plea for Home.*
Jan. 22—Rev. R. D. HITCHCOCK, D. D. Subject—*The Emperor Julian.*

Course Tickets, 50 cents; for sale at the following druggists:

HAZARD'S, Fulton-av. and Cumberland-st.
[illegible], Fulton-av. and Bond-st.
CARPENTER'S, Court-st., corner Joralemon.
MARSH'S, No. 340 Atlantic-st.

MUSICAL.

H. WORCESTER'S IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES.
MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOM,
FOURTEENTH-ST.,
Corner of 3d-av.

For a quarter of a century the instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. In durability, strength and delicacy of tone and touch, they are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee superior excellence and reliability in every respect.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.
Also, for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges.
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

PIANOS—PIANOS.
HAZELTON BROTHERS,
Manufacturers of
THE FULL IRON FRAME AND OVERSTRUNG BASS PIANO-FORTE,
IN ALL STYLES OF CASES,
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.
Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st., near and West of Broadway.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL,
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S,
Manufacturers of a NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BRASS, PATENT INSULATED, FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTE, 421 Broome-st.

GET THE BEST AND CHEAPEST.
THOMAS H. CHAMBERS'
PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS, from $40 to $400, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av., in the Bible House.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORGANS, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music books, and all kinds of musical merchandise, at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. One 7-octave second-hand, front round corners, fancy legs, fretwork desk, and overstrung, for $175. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.

HORACE WATERS, Agent,
No. 333 Broadway, New-York.

STEINWAY, CHICKERING, GILBERT AND HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S Pianos, (grand, square and upright) for rent at reduced rates; 7 octave pianos for $4 per month; new pianos, 6¾-octaves, for $150; 7-octaves for $175; one second-hand 7-octave for $125. Prince & Co., Carhart & Needham, and Mason & Hamlin's melodeons and harmoniums, with pedals, for rent or for sale low; 4-octave melodeons $35; one harmonium, with six stops, for $135; piano stools, $2.

S. T. GORDON, Music Publisher, No. 706 Broadway.

BANJO! BANJO!! BANJO!!!—TAUGHT FOR Five Dollars. GEORGE C. DOBSON, the most skillful banjoist in the world, by a new and easy method, enables pupils to become masters of this popular instrument in one course of lessons. Mr. DOBSON will meet pupils at his or their residences. Banjos furnished for practice. Communications not noticed unless real names and residences given. Address Box No. 208 Times Office.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF NEW AND second-hand pianos to rent at very low rates; rent applied if purchased, or for sale on monthly payments. Hallet & Cumston's celebrated pianos, G. C. Manner's improved New-York Pianos, S. D. & H. W. Smith's American organs, harmoniums and melodions of every style. A. M. KANOUSE, No. 435 Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS—First class, for sale, to let, or sold on instalments, on favorable terms. Superior Harmoniums, one, two, or three banks of keys, from $175 to $400. Cottage Pianos fully warranted, 6¾ octaves, $150; 7 octaves, $175 to $240. J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

PIANO-FORTES IN ROSEWOOD CASES.—Latest styles at very low prices. Pianos sold on instalments. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Second-hand pianos at great bargains. F. I. ILSLEY & CO., No. 286 Bowery, corner Houston-st.

ACCORDEONS, CONCERTINAS, PIANOS, Melodeons, Guitars, Flutes, Violins, Strings for all Instruments. The largest assortment of Music and Musical Instruments in the country, at lowest rates. Country orders filled. MILLET'S Music-store, No. 329 Broadway.

ALBERT WEBER'S NEW OVERSTRUNG iron frame Piano-fortes, warranted unsurpassed in every respect, and sold at the lowest price, at the manufactory, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS, CLINTON HALL, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway, a large stock of horizontal and upright Pianos, new and second-hand, for sale and hire. Allowance for hire if purchased.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., 487 BROADWAY, will sell Pianos at prices to meet the views of purchasers. A few second hand Pianos of their own manufacture for sale very cheap, and warranted perfect.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS
AT EVERDELL'S,
See the Orange-Blossom Wedding Envelope, new satin for cards, &c., No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

WHEN I MEAN TO MARRY.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

When do I mean to marry?—Well—
'Tis idle to dispute with fate;
But if you choose to hear me tell,
Pray listen while I fix the date:—

When daughters haste, with eager feet,
A mother's daily toil to share;
Can make the puddings which they eat,
And mend the stockings which they wear;

When maidens look upon a man
As in himself what they would marry,
And not as army soldiers scan
A suttler or a commissary;

When gentle ladies who have got
The offer of a lover's hand,
Consent to share his "earthly lot,"
And do not mean his lot of land.

When young mechanics are allowed
To find and wed the farmers' girls.
Who *don't* expect to be endowed
With rubies, diamonds and pearls;

When wives, in short, shall freely give
Their hearts and hands to aid their spouses,
And live as they were wont to live
Within their sires' one-story houses.

Then, madam,—if I'm not too old,—
Rejoiced to quit this lonely life,
I'll brush my beaver, cease to scold,
And look about me for a wife!

MOSES ORAN;

OR,

"THE BURGLARS' NEST."

BY GEO. CLARENCE BLANCHARD.

CHAPTER I.

THE NEST OF THE TOMTIT.

Near the close of a cold day in October, a traveler dismounted from his jaded horse, and entered a little hostelry or tavern, situated in the then wildest region of Pennsylvania. The stranger, who was a large, stout-looking man, heavily bearded, paused before the door that led into the bar-room, and peeped inquisitively in; seeing a small group sitting around the table, he walked very leisurely toward them, introducing himself in a frank, easy style:

"A good evening, gentlemen, to you all."

The company, who were earnestly engaged in conversing, hardly noticed his entrance, but when he spoke they instantly paused, and greeted the new-comer with a look plainly expressive of surprise, curiosity and anger. One of the party, who had a less sinister and surly face than the rest, gravely advanced toward him, eyeing him sharply, as he said:

"You wish lodgings, my man?"

"Certainly I do, Mr. Beg, (who, at the mention of his own name, visibly started;) what else should I stop here for? There's my pony wants the same thing. Attend to him first, and in the meanwhile I will make myself at home."

So saying, the stranger, scarcely heeding the general scowl which greeted him as he said this, coolly lit his cigar, and forthwith stretched himself in an easy posture in Tim Beg's favorite arm-chair, much to the astonishment of that gentleman, who slowly moved toward the door, winking slyly to his companions as he did so.

The stranger commenced to smoke, eyeing the company with a nonchalance and familiarity that took them completely by surprise.

"Vot yer doing here for?" growled a dark-visaged, ugly-looking scoundrel, whose pox-marked face was half obscured by a dirty cap. He rose as he spoke, and drew out a sharp knife.

"Oh, ho!" laughed the stranger, sending up a long spiral column of smoke, and regarding the other with a half sneer. "Don't attempt to frighten me; aint your name Dick Hatton?"

Scarcely had he asked the question before the whole party sprang instantaneously to their feet and confronted him with the rage of tigers—a more precious crew of cut-throats could hardly have been found.

"Kill him! kill him!" was the general cry. Pistols and bowie-knives were promiscuously drawn, and one could see they longed to lap the blood of the unfortunate man, as they crowded round their victim. Dick Hatton, with an ugly grin, interposed.

"Stop, boys, the fellow is safe. I vant to catechise 'im afore he's made mince-meat of. Come, now, who are ye?"

During all the tumult occasioned by his remark, the stranger had kept his easy, half-recumbent position, regardless of the menacing group, continuing to smoke with the most astonishing coolness, and eyeing them all with a sort of saucy smile that was absolutely provoking.

"Come, now, who are ye?" repeated Dick Hatton, tightening his grasp on his bowie-knife.

The ruffians pressed nearer, a dozen knives were raised, but still the stranger manifested not the slightest symptom of alarm. Carelessly divesting himself of his beard, he proceeded in the same quiet way to displace a black curling wig. In one second more the gang had burst into a wild halloo, which sent Tim Beg rushing back.

"Blow my eyes!" exclaimed he, letting his pipe fall from his mouth, in his amazement. "Why, it's the Tomtit!"

"Nobody else," replied that individual, who had not changed his position, but was puffing vigorously at his cigar. "You're bright people all of you, 'pon my word; now, Beg, see if you can trot back to the stable, and put my horse in better quarters than you intended; and harken, lad, tell that spoony wife of yours to fix up something hot; I'm blasted hungry. Now, then, what are you all gaping at me for?" added the Tomtit, surveying the group with a derisive smile. "Didn't know me, when I've cheated you so often? Nice fellows!"

The gang indeed looked very foolish, at the unexpected denouement; their weapons were once more returned to their hiding places, and they stood staring at their chief, scarcely believing their own eyes.

"Ther devil 'imself would find it 'ard to tell ye," observed Dick, sulkily. "Vy, Beg, as knows everybody, with von eye, gets taken in; but, Tomtit, vot's the news?"

"Never you trouble your head for that, it will come in good time," replied the Tomtit, draining a glass of ale, officiously placed before him. "Everything just as I suspected; the police were on our track at Gamble's, but I fixed 'em." With this brief synopsis of news, the Tomtit leaned back in his chair, and continued to smoke in a thoughtful, meditating manner.

In about fifteen minutes Mrs. Beg, a portly, red-haired lady, announced that supper was ready, and the gang adjourned to a small apartment in the rear part of the building, where a rude meal was served up; a roast pig formed the principal feature of the entertainment, which was quickly washed down with a liberal supply of whisky.

"Now, then," said the Tomtit, after he had satisfied his hunger, and was stirring the components of a second glassful of punch; "now, then, boys, I'm ready to tell the news. In the first place, Crib has been cribbed."

"What!" ejaculated the gang with one voice, "Crib nabbed?"

"Crib is cribbed, and that's the short and long of it," observed the Tomtit, gloomily. "Once was the time the trade could be carried on, and none of us ran the least bit of a risk; even a 'Nest' wasn't necessary; now the thing gets every day more dangerous, and the profits grow smaller."

"But what about Crib?" inquired several of the gang, anxiously.

"Crib," continued the Tomtit, "acted like a precious fool; I told him all the boys had left but him, but he was so blasted confident he kept lagging, and putting off, till he got cribbed. He would just close his peepers, and walk into the pit without any one helping him in; confound him, he nearly dragged me with him."

The company now pressed the Tomtit for more detailed information, from which it appeared that that unlucky individual had indulged in a spree, and having boasted pretty freely of his achievements in the burglary line, was incontinently pounced upon by the Philadelphia police, who had long been on the look-out for him.

"He von't peach, I 'ope," observed Dick Hatton. "It vould be a werry bad blow-up arter all the trouble of 'ouse keeping, not saying nothing about 'aving no private conweniences, and a place for to 'ide when the vind blows 'igh."

"He aint going to peach," said Mr. Beg, authoritatively, "not he, I know him to be a bully man."

"So do I, so do I," exclaimed several voices at once.

"As to the matter of that," remarked Tomtit, "he'll keep things dark, and may be set them on the wrong scent—let him alone for that. But blast me," continued the gentleman, "that isn't the thing; we can't spare Crib; why the whole twelve of us are wanted for next week's job, and Crib was such a locksmith that his services were next to gold, but it is just our confounded luck."

The Tomtit, with this brief reference to the valuable qualifications of Mr. Crib, proceeded to mix a third glass of whisky punch, and to swallow the same with a look of becoming sorrow and resignation.

"As he's gone," continued the Tomtit musingly, "I suppose it's best to try a different plan; I tell you what, boys, I have a great mind to postpone the visit to old Van Cleeker's for a fortnight at least, till I could get one of us in some way connected with the house; I heard the other day that the old gentleman wanted a coachman, and if I had somebody to personate one, why it would be a very rum thing to get him in there, and then, don't you see, there would be no need of a locksmith."

"Vy don't *you* go, Tomtit, yer would make a rum coachee, yer would," suggested Dick with a grin.

"Why, as to that, I suppose I might suit the old gentleman to a hair," returned the Tomtit complacently; "but I have something more important to manage; no, I'll tell you what, boys, I've a good mind to send one of you."

"Good," said several voices.

"I know," continued the Tomtit, "all about the house, as far as that goes, for I have visited every nook and corner myself, but still it would be very convenient to have somebody to let us in; Crib could have opened the back door easily, but seeing he's caged, we'll have to give up getting in that way."

"Hist!" suddenly exclaimed Mr. Beg, describing with his finger a rapid movement in the direction of the window. The burglars started and pricked up their ears as they distinctly heard the sound of an approaching vehicle; it was just wheeling up before the tavern, and Mr. Beg, who had been sent to reconnoitre, quickly returned to report to the anxious gang that it was only a traveler who had lost his way and wished to stay over night. "He's a jolly looking 'un and has a big carpet bag," whispered Mr. Beg.

This intelligence caused a momentary excitement; the burglars started up, their fierce eyes sparkling with eager delight, but meeting the gaze of their chief they sullenly resumed their seats.

"Is it a werry comfortable looking bag?" inquired Dick, rubbing his hands in expectation of plunder.

"Very promising looking, I should say," replied Mr. Beg, "but what shall I do with the owner?"

Four tallow candles were now brought into the room, and the burglars held a hurried conversation as to how they should dispose of their visitor; some were for dispatching him at once, others were for making away with him silently, but as a prolonged discussion seemed likely to arise, Mr. Beg was commissioned to see to the personal comfort of the gentleman, provide him with a supper, and make ready his apartment, which last direction caused Mr. Beg to grin from ear to ear.

"Mind," said Dick, "to put 'im in the room vot's got the trap-door, vich is ther werry model of convenience, and ther comfortablest room in ther 'ouse."

Mr. Beg laughed approvingly at Mr. Hatton's humorous allusion to the trap-door, and left his friends to continue their consultation.

"My advice," said Dick, "is to run him down ven he's snoozing, and drop him in ther vat; dead men doesn't tell tales."

"Dead men does tell tales, though," interrupted one of the burglars, lowering his voice to an impressive whisper; "they come up and peach, if it is only to get a cove in trouble."

"I think so, too," chimed in another, who was known by the sobriquet of Molecat; "they'll come up sometimes ven it's werry inconwenient and troublesome. Vonce, ven I wos doing business in the pad line in York, we cotched a fellow one night who wos werry lushy. It wos a werry good haul, an' some on us was for letting him go; but he kept such a hollerin and threatening, that, arter parleying a leetle, Bill Hedges gives him a knock on the head vich silenced him; vell, afore we tossed him in the river, Bill ties a big rock to his neck to prevent his coming up and breeding a lot o' nasty questions; but the werry next morning the spiteful corpse comes ashore without the rock, and holding tight onto a piece of Bill Hedges' jacket, vich was the means of conwicting him and sending him to the gallows."

Mr. Molecat's record of his personal experience seemed to make but little impression upon his listeners, for the main subject under consideration was resumed, and a lively debate sprung up, which was, however, not participated in by the Tomtit.

That gentleman sat quietly listening to the various opinions, deigning no other comment but an occasional nod of his head. It was evident that the burglars were unanimously in favor of instantly destroying the traveler; though they essentially varied in their proposed plan of operations.

Mr. Dick Hatton watched his leader's countenance during the progress of the conversation, but it looked stolidly indifferent.

"Vot's yer opinion, Tomtit?" he inquired anxiously. "Ain't yer going to say nothing?"

"Of course I am," replied Tomtit, planting his legs defiantly on the table; "my opinion is the opinion that's got to be adopted, and no chattering. Now look here," continued he, fixing his restless eyes on the group, "you all want to make way with this traveler?"

"That's so," exclaimed the burglars.

"And I," continued Tomtit coolly, "am for letting him go."

It would be impossible to describe the effect produced by this decision. The burglars jumped up, and oaths and imprecations of every description were showered on their leader.

"I say," repeated the chief unmoved by the threatening attitude of his men, "he shall go free—not a hair of his head shall be touched; and who dares object?" His stern, gray eyes glanced from burglar to burglar, and they involuntarily quailed before their defiant gleam.

"Now listen, you fools, to my reasons," continued the Tomtit, angrily, as the overawed villains shrank back into their seats. "You all know next week we do a heavy job in the wholesale line; after its done we must keep dark; the 'Nest' is the only place we are safe in, and here we must remain till the matter blows over; but, if this man is missed, between that and the job there'll be such a hue and cry raised that we won't dare to show our heads; now do you understand?"

"Vell, s'pose we run the horse and wagon up the country, and hitch his clothes by the side uv the river, vich will look as though he circumwented himself?" suggested Mr. Molecat.

The Tomtit shook his head contemptuously.

"Now, then, what would you get for the painstaking and risk? Why, just a carpet-bag, and may-be a few trifles; people ain't such fools as you take them, to go lugging money round the country—there would be plenty of questions asked about the carpet-bag, and likely enough the horse might take it into his head to come back—horses ain't fools, either," observed the Tomtit, sarcastically.

Mr. Molecat scratched his head, as an expressive indication that the argument was unanswerable, and a short pause ensued.

"Vell,' remarked Dick Hatton, breaking the silence, "ther Tomtit's right, I s'pose, but it does look sorter hard arter the bird's cotched to perwent the picking of 'im. It's mean, that's vot it is!"

The Tomtit vouchsafed no reply to this sullen speech, but lighting a fresh cigar, he rose, shook himself, and called Mr. Beg into an adjoining apartment.

"Where is the man?" said he.

"In the back room, eating his supper," was that worthy's reply; "you can peep at him easy enough, for I left the door on the swing."

The Tomtit accordingly crept stealthily into the passage, and getting on his hands and knees, obtained a very excellent view of the stranger. Scarcely, however, had the Tomtit's restless eye peered within, than he gave a start of surprise, and retreated immediately.

"Here, Beg," he whispered, in an excited tone, as that individual followed him back again to the private room; "here's a confounded go. Who do you suppose that man is?"

Mr. Beg, of course, intimated that he didn't know, whereupon the Tomtit, looking around to satisfy himself they were alone, brought his hand in the form of a trumpet close to Mr. Beg's ear, and whispered:

"*It's Duffy!*"

Mr. Beg's face turned deadly pale.

"What," he whispered, "the Detective?"

"The same," rejoined the Tomtit, with an expression plainly denoting his agitation. "Who or what should bring him here alone, I neither know nor can guess—Beg, keep this from the boys, they are savage enough now, but if they should find out the truth, I couldn't control 'em. They would tear this man to pieces, but, Beg, that mustn't be; they must be led off; for it would be the worst thing yet to kill him; he would be missed as sure as preaching."

"Is this the one who has been trying so long to find our Nest?" inquired Beg.

"The very same," replied Tomtit. "You know the State Government has offered a reward of over five thousand dollars for the discovery of our whereabouts, and this Duffy has been sneaking around trying to find us, not so much for the possession of the reward as some private aim; he aint a regular Detective, or he might be led off; years ago he was on our track. I have been watching him all along, designing to finish him when a good opportunity offered, but the wiry scoundrel managed to escape me; he may disguise himself as much as he likes, he can't cheat me."

"He's disguised, then?" said Mr. Beg, amazed afresh.

"Of course he is; that fatness isn't real. He thinks he's unknown to me, but I'll pay him off yet," rejoined the Tomtit, with a silent imprecation. "I'll get rid of him, but it mustn't be done here. Now then, Beg, listen; Fetch me a lantern and the key of the—— You understand me."

Beg nodded his head, and flew off with alacrity. No one entertained a greater admiration of the Tomtit than that gentleman; he regarded him with the same deference a dog would show to his master, and was contented as long as he could testify his servile affection; he quickly returned with the lantern and key.

As the Tomtit was about to start he turned and whispered:

"Let me out by the back-door, Beg."

"All right," was the quiet response.

"Not a word to the boys, mind; if they miss me, tell 'em I've gone to bed."

The Tomtit, with this parting caution, made his exit from the door, which Mr. Beg held open, and walked rapidly off.

The faithful custodian of the Burglars' Nest stood for a few minutes listening, till the retreating footsteps of the burglar chief had died away in the distance; then he carefully closed and re-locked the door, and returned to the bar, there to muse over the surprising and startling disclosures which the Tomtit had made to him.

CHAPTER II.

IN WHICH MR. DETECTIVE DUFFY MAKES A FRIEND.

It was one of those remarkable circumstances that sometimes happen in real life, that Mr. Detective Duffy should have unconsciously blundered into the very place he had been searching for vainly the past two years. As he sat quietly eating his supper, he little dreamt that a few yards off stood a figure which, the mere sight of, would have moved him to an absolute frenzy; and well it might,—there was a story connected with that figure, a tale so heart-rending, so terrible, so revolting,—of faith broken, of hospitality abused, of wrongs perpetrated, as could have been well passed over. It had left its impress on the care-worn features of that old man, discernible in every lineament; his gray eyes seemed to flash with the same spirit,—of deep, absorbing revenge.

He finished his supper, and moving his bench nearer the fire, took out a silver repeater and compared the hour with a large, old-fashioned clock that was ticking in one corner of the room; having done this, and replaced his watch back again to its fob, Mr. Detective Duffy proceeded to warm his legs, and rub them slowly up and down in a contemplative mood, alternately gazing in the fire, then around the room, and finally, with no small degree of surprise, on the bluff face and form of Mr. Timothy Beg himself. That gentleman, who had very quietly entered, took off his hat and made a low bow.

"Sorry to trouble you," said Mr. Beg, apologetically, "but there's a parson out here who had the bad luck to lose his horse by some nasty accident, and wants lodgings for the night; seeing you've got a good fire, and p'r'aps feel lonely, I reckon you won't object to let him share it for a while. Poor fellow," continued the innkeeper, "he looks pretty nigh fagged out."

"Let him come in, by all means," said the Detective, kindly.

"Walk in, my man," said Mr. Beg, patronizingly, and the stranger modestly entered.

Mr. Beg then retired, after assuring his guest that his room should be ready in a very few moments.

The new-comer's appearance indicated that he belonged to the poorer class of the clergy; he was clad in a long cloak soiled with mud, and bore in one hand the saddle-bags, also much stained by contact with the earth; he had evidently been walking a considerable distance, for his countenance wore a haggard and wearied expression.

"You seem to have met with a rough time of it, my friend," remarked Mr. Duffy, as he moved his bench so as to allow the other to get seated.

His companion, whose face was one of a marked devotional cast, bowed his head in silent assent.

"Let me relieve you of your cloak," said the Detective, sympathizingly; "you look much fatigued."

"Many thanks," replied the other, as the Detective assisted to removed the garment; "a long walk, and the excitement consequent upon a serious accident, have indeed somewhat unstrung me; but, thanks to a kind Providence, the danger is past."

"Your accident, then, was a serious one?"

"Very," responded the preacher, raising his eyes with earnestness to the ceiling; "verily, the danger was great, but a Higher Power preserved me. I was riding on in fancied security, when suddenly my horse pitched into a deep ravine; I was thrown violently to the earth, and knew nothing till I found myself lying alongside of the poor animal, who had broken one of his legs; his fall broke the force of mine, and, as you see, with the exception of a few bruises, I am uninjured. Removing my saddle-bags, I crawled back into the road, scarcely knowing where to turn my steps; but, thanks to a kind Providence, I was guided to this inn."

"Your escape was indeed miraculous," said Mr. Duffy. "I am sorry that you should lose your horse, which must prove a great misfortune."

"A very great loss, Sir," replied the preacher. "He was a faithful beast, and has carried me safely many a dark night. I can scarcely account for his unfortunate mis-step on this occasion."

"The roads are very treacherous, hereabouts," said the detective; "I once nearly experienced a similar mishap."

"It falls heavily on me," rejoined the preacher, with a sigh, "for I am a poor man."

"Your calling has many cares!"

"Cares!" echoed the preacher, sadly, "it has manifold cares. It is well for my rich brethren who are clothed in fine linen, and fare sumptuously every day, to talk about their cares; but, Sir, when they have experienced the trials that I have passed through; when they have suffered what I have endured; when they have borne hunger, cold, neglect, insult—ah, Sir—even ignominy, they may talk about their cares and preach as many homilies as they please on contentment and resignation. The world calls me nothing but a poor itinerant, little understanding why I have chosen a life so thankless."

The preacher paused and passed his hand across his forehead, as though to obliterate some painful reminiscence, and continued:

"But, I work not for this world. I have long since given up its pleasures, looking to the land where, as the good St. Paul says, we shall reap a bountiful reward."

Mr. Duffy insensibly felt a growing interest for his companion, whose pale, thoughtful physiognomy lit up with the enthusiasm of religion.

"And not only those," resumed the preacher, casting his eyes meekly towards the detective, "not only those cares, but something else. Ah, Sir, there is a secret in every man's breast that he would, perhaps, never reveal." As the preacher said this he again regarded his companion attentively. The detective's face was turned half aside—he made no reply.

The preacher continued.

"And you, Sir, have you never, too, felt any cankering care; or locked up in your heart's casket some dark, gloomy picture that you would fain conceal?"

The detective started and turned pale even through the paint on his cheeks.

"Why the question?" he asked, almost fiercely.

"Your pardon," said the preacher, mildly. "I have unwittingly touched a tender spot; but your face, Sir, it looked so like——"

"How like—what mean you?" exclaimed Duffy, moving back in surprise and even anger; but perceiving his companion appeared hurt, he added more softly:

"I meant not to be harsh, but wherefore the question?"

"Because," said the preacher, "you look so sorrowful; yet not sorrowful, either; I read in your face something that has happened that you would like to suppress if you could; pardon me again." He paused abruptly, for the detective's face was buried in his hands, and his head bowed down, as though convulsed with some internal agony.

"Go on," he murmured, faintly.

"It looks," continued the preacher, "as though you were tortured with a fiend that never left you—that watched you when you slept, followed you when awake, breathed in your ear revenge for some fancied wrong, or"—he did not finish, for the old man suddenly raised himself up, and looked the speaker full in the eyes.

His face seemed transformed from the countenance of a human being to something unreal and awful. There was so much agony, grief, despair and rage resting on every lineament, that the preacher involuntarily shrank back and uttered a low cry.

"Stop, my poor fellow, I have frightened you," said Duffy, catching him by the arm, and restraining him as he was about to rise; "I mean no bodily harm to you; be seated, and listen. I am not," continued the detective, with a hurried glance around the room as he spoke—"I am not what I seem. You have deemed my manners wild and strange. I feel that I have unintentionally alarmed you, but your observations brought back passions that ought not to be read or traced on this face, and yet I fear they are too palpable."

"Others might not notice it as I have," observed the preacher.

"True, others might not, but you, I see, can read the face well."

"Then I am right," said the preacher sadly.

"Right?" repeated the other; "why ask that question? you have read more of my history than I could have ever wished."

"Alas! it must be a sad history," said the preacher.

"It is," rejoined the other solemnly; "some time, perhaps, I may tell you, but not now—not now."

The old man paused, overwhelmed by his feelings; the candle had burnt out, and the fitful flashes of the burning embers gave a lurid gleam around. Bolt upright the preacher sat in the same position, his face so ghastly pale that one would have thought it the countenance of the dead.

The old man noticed the deathly pallor of his companion's cheeks; his eyes seemed riveted with a vacant stare on the opposite wall.

"You are sick," said he, partly rising; "the fatigue and excitement that you have gone through have been too much for you."

"It is gone,' muttered the preacher to himself; then recovering his self-possession, he said, with a feeble smile—

"Only a slight qualm; it is over now."

"I am needlessly depriving you of your rest," said the detective.

"No, no," replied the preacher, "I am better now, and many thanks for your sympathy. It is not often I meet with one so kind as yourself; hard fare and bad treatment have not made me insensible to attentions."

"Where do you propose going to-morrow?" inquired Mr. Duffy. "You've lost your horse, and it is a long distance to the nearest town."

"The Lord will be my guide," said the preacher, crossing his hands with resignation.

"Never mind," rejoined Mr. Duffy, kindly, "you shall go with me. I have a horse and chaise—it is large enough for us both."

"I accept the offer with gratitude," said the preacher; "your generosity affects me: you go in the morning?"

"As early as dawn," replied Duffy; "I must be off as soon as possible." A brief pause ensued.

"This is a lonely place," remarked the preacher, stirring the fire, for its expiring embers were already casting deep shadows around the apartment.

"Lonely enough; such a place as I fancy might be the rendezvous of villainy," replied the old man, thoughtfully. "Do you know," continued he, lowering his voice to a whisper, "that there is something about this house and its inmates that I do not like."

"Indeed!" exclaimed the preacher, with surprise.

"Yes, wait one moment and I will tell you,"—the detective arose and cautiously bolted the door; after listening a few seconds, to assure himself the movement was unnoticed outside, he returned to his seat. "I believe," said he, speaking low and earnestly, "that this is a den of some kind—the innkeeper is honest-looking enough, but as I was passing to this room——"

"Whisper lower, or we may be overheard," interrupted the other, excitedly, and in a tone so different that the detective involuntarily paused.

"Ha!" whispered Duffy, "never mind *me*; you see as I was passing to this room, I caught sight through a little crevice, which the douse himself would have hardly seen through, a dozen dark-looking scoundrels, one of whom I am certain I have met before—don't be alarmed, I may be mistaken in their character."

"Do *you* not feel afraid," asked the preacher.

"No, I am used to these things," rejoined the detective, with a smile. "See," he added, pulling out two revolvers, "these are modern inventions; invaluable as they are, their use is not generally known or appreciated. There will be a time when even scoundrels will know their value. With them," continued the detective, "I am more than a match for a score of desperados."

"You think there is danger, then," observed the preacher.

"No immediate danger, I apprehend," replied the other, as he returned the pistols to their hiding-place. "I have made arrangements to remain in this room, preferring to sleep on a bench rather than trust myself in a chamber that I know nothing about. The door, as you see, has a good bolt, and I think you had better remain also. You will be safe enough."

"You think me a coward," said the preacher, smiling.

"Prudence is not cowardice," remarked the other. "There are times when the bravest quail; our nerves have more to do with that than you imagine; but, surely, you do not intend to risk yourself anywhere else?"

"I do," said the preacher, quietly; "the innkeeper pointed out my room, and by this time it is ready. I should judge it safe."

"Very well, if you will go," observed the detective, "examine your apartment carefully before you retire; ascertain whether it has a good, strong bolt; make sure there is nobody under your bed, and look out especially for trap-doors and sliding panels."

"I will take a careful look, and if anything justifies suspicion I shall return," rejoined the preacher. "Good night."

He extended his hand, and it was warmly grasped by the detective.

"I will see you in the morning," said he; "remember, my vehicle is at your service as far as I go. Good night."

The preacher again expressed his grateful acknowledgments for the kindness of his friend, and with another cordial press of his hand, gathered up his saddlebogs and cloak, and silently retired.

As the door closed on himself, the Tomtit (for it was he) gave a low, derisive laugh.

"Fool," he muttered between his clenched teeth, "I have you now—I have you now."

CHAPTER III.

The Burglar's Nest was well named.

Situated in one of the loneliest and most inaccessible parts of Pennsylvania, its existence was hardly known; few travelers stopped there, and some of those who did were never heard from again, so little could be told.

Rugged and steep was the way that led to it, with here and there a frightful ravine to break the gloomy expanse of giant trees and tangled shrubbery, that lined the road for miles.

The structure itself was a venerable wood building, evidently built during the Revolutionary War, though for what purpose could hardly be conceived, in so wild and unfrequented a portion of the country. Twenty-five years ago the tourist, in his woodland rambles, might have often met with mysterious-looking habitations, long untenanted, which to the country people had a ghostly prestige; where spectral lights could be seen at night, and unearthly noises were heard during the day; of which a variety of dark stories could be told, terrible to children's ears, and listened to even by the stranger with vague horror.

These old abodes were, perhaps, some former tavern, where dreadful murders were said to have been perpetrated, still haunted by the troubled spirits of the victims; the sign swinging mournfully in the wind, and the door broken from its hinges, from which issued the reptile and its companion, the owl, screeching its melancholy song during the night.

Such was the general character of the old "half-way" houses and "Boar Heads" of olden time, but the "Burglar's Nest," though of undoubted antiquity, had no such ghostly stories to relate, or such gloomy occupants to acknowledge. Now and then something dark and tragical would take place, but there were no ghosts to vex the actors in the bloody scene, save their own disordered fancies. As for company, when the Burglars were there, everything was social and lively enough, and, as Mr. Beg opined, a little more so than was necessary.

The former occupants of the Nest were an old couple, who, having mysteriously disappeared, left the Tomtit to take quiet possession, without the trouble and expense of questions asked, and monthly rent to pay. The place was fitted up as a tavern, according to the suggestion of the Burglar Chief, and Mr. Beg obtained the appointment of custodian of the same, receiving as a recompense for his services a share in the yearly profits of the trade, which, as that gentleman sagaciously observed, "was a very good thing when it paid." But, as the old novels say, let us resume the thread of our story.

"Vell, it's mean, that's vot it is!" ejaculated Dick Hatton, with an oath, the moment his leader had left the room, as narrated in our introductory chapter. "Vunce wos ther time ther Tomtit would 'ave broken 'is 'ed afore he'd let sich game slip, but, blast my peepers, he's gettin' dummy."

There was a general grunt of approval from the burglars at this expression of Mr. Hatton's views, who rendered them more emphatic by bringing his brawny fist on the table with tremendous violence.

"Couldn't we perwail on him?" inquired Molecat, mixing a whisky toddy, and swallowing it at a breath.

"Perwail on the Tomtit!" repeated Dick, contemptuously. "Oh, yes, yer kin perwail on him."

Mr. Hatton thereupon winked in a sarcastic and significant manner, indicating that if the Tomtit could be prevailed upon, it would be altogether a singular and unprecedented circumstance.

"You can't come the double shuffle on him," spoke another; "when his mind is made up, it's made."

"I tell yer vot, boys," said Dick, causing his right eye to wink again, knowingly, "there ain't no use to perwail on the Tomtit, but it comes to my mind ther thing might be done vithout perwailing!"

The burglars gazed hard at each other at this bold speech, but it was easy to see that the sentiment was not wholly unpopular.

"How yer going to manage it?" asked several at once.

"Vell, afore that's told, yer must swear yer won't peach to ther Tomtit."

Mr. Hatton thereupon took out a dirty copy of the New Testament.

The burglars hesitated; inflamed with liquor, and irritated by the decision of their chief, they nevertheless feared the consequences of engaging in an undertaking unsanctioned by him. Amongst them Tomtit was regarded with a feeling even amounting to superstitious veneration. His knowledge of character, his cool, indomitable courage, and above all, his skill and daring in carrying out dangerous and hazardous schemes, had placed him instinctively at their head; they were accustomed to be led and directed by his superior judgment, as well as controlled by his fertile and powerful mind; they, therefore, had some reason to pause ere taking a step so decidedly against his declared purpose.

"Vell," said Dick, impatiently, "vot's ther matter now? Vot makes you all look so werry mum for?"

"It's a purty nice plan," observed Molecat, scratching his head thoughtfully, "perwided the thing can be done 'andsomely; but the boys, you see, are afeard the Tomtit might get vind of the matter."

"How's the Tomtit going to know?" interrupted a short, burly villain, who had hitherto maintained a profound silence.

Every eye was turned to the speaker. Next to the chief himself, none wielded so powerful an influence over his associates as Mr. Snag. Mr. Snag was the oldest member of the gang, and had formerly been a pirate by profession, but finding that business more dangerous than profitable, he joined himself to the fortunes of Tomtit, lost an eye in his service, and soon acquired the reputation of a bold and intrepid burglar.

Mr. Snag seldom spoke, but when he did, he was listened to with attention, it being a principle of that gentleman never to say anything unless he felt like it, or deemed the subject worth talking about.

"I say, how's the Tomtit going to know?" repeated Mr. Snag, taking his cigar from his mouth, and regarding his companions with an air of defiance. "Dick's right, and blow me if you all aint as ready for the game as he or I. Where's your pluck, eh?"

"Vun-eyed Snag, yer a trump, that's vot yer are," rejoined Mr. Hatton, gleefully. "Now, boys, smack this ere book, and then we'll perceed to business."

The oath was accordingly administered in due form, and their glasses having been replenished with liquor, Mr. Dick Hatton, after satisfying himself that no one was eavesdropping, lowered his voice and said—

"In ther fust place, we must be mum before Beg."

"Good," said several voices. "Beg shan't know it."

"My adwice," continued Mr. Hatton, "is to make out to ther old 'oman that we start to-morrow arter game, vich vill please the old 'oman, of course; then give ther Tomtit ther slip; 'ed off the old feller, and smash in 'is daylight in short order."

"Werry good," said Mr. Molecat, approvingly. "It was a remark o' vun of my old pals that ven a thing was quickly done it was vell done."

"That being got through vith," continued Dick, "it's easy enough to 'ide ther body. Let vun-eyed Snag alone for that."

"Well said, Dick," interrupted that gentleman, nodding his head in acknowledgment of the compliment; "but how will you get rid of the team?"

"I'll manage that," chimed in another burglar. "I'll drive it to the peak and tumble it over the rocks."

"Vell, then," pursued Dick, "arter that's done then comes ther spoils. I'm thinking, boys," added he, with a cunning twinkle in his eye, "that ther Tomtit doesn't care no vay, long as the thing's done quiet."

"Wot about the spoils?" inquired Mr. Snag.

"Vy, Beg knows more 'uv that than he lets on," replied Dick. "It comes to my mind there's a power 'uv money in the old cove's bag."

It was curious to see how the burglars' eyes sparkled at the mention of the carpet bag of Mr. Detective Duffy, which they now firmly believed contained a treasure. But for Tomtit's controlling influence they would have dispatched that gentleman at once, without much form or ceremony. They thirsted for his blood, too, as the tiger longs for his victim.

"Ven he set ther bag down," continued Dick, examining his companions' faces to watch the effect of his remarks, "Beg says it chinked, and blow me if ther Tomtit doesn't know more about it than he lets on."

"Vot makes the Tomtit so contrary?" asked Mr. Molecat.

"Vy, nobody knows," replied Dick. "Next week we wisit the old cove in Philadelphia, and maybe he's got 'is mind on that."

"He was a saying" observed Mr. Molecat, "that it wos a werry bad move to raise the vind on small tops."

"Vot's that got to do vith it?" rejoined Dick, angrily. "Ther Tomtit is werry nice all at vunce, but—hi! there——" Mr. Hatton's quick ears detected approaching footsteps, and giving the sign to his companions, he changed his tone to one of drunken jocularity, and commenced humming a tune, beating time on the table.

Mr. Beg entered very hastily.

"Look here, my cronies, this noise won't do. I've got another cove here, and if you keep such a racket——"

"Got another cove?" exclaimed they all in a breath.

"Just so," replied Mr. Beg, carelessly. "It's a parson. He lost his horse over the peak, and came near tumbling over himself. Blow my eyes, if he aint a poor 'un!"

"Poor vun!" replied Mr. Hatton, in a tone that expressed anything but satisfaction. "Vot's set 'im coming here for anyhow?"

"Ask him yourself," said Mr. Beg, with some asperity. "I told you he's lost his pony. He aint worth picking, if you set your mind on that."

"Vell," I should like to know," rejoined Mr. Hatton, with a frightful imprecation, "vot's set 'im coming 'ere for? Vere's ther Tomtit?"

Mr. Beg replied evasively that the Tomtit had 'gone to snooze." "I'm going myself," added he, "for its hard on to midnight."

"Beg," called Dick, as that gentleman turned to leave the room, "tell that old 'oman 'uv yourn that ther boys go arter game to-morrow, so she needn't pervide us any victuals. If ther Tomtit misses us, he'll find it out 'imself. Blast my peepers," continued Dick, as Mr. Beg vanished, "he'd perwent us that if he could."

The burglars grinned, and puffed silently at their cigars.

"Vot yer going to do vith ther parson, boys?" inquired Dick, suggestively.

"Let him slide," said one.

"I wos going to hobserve," put in Mr. Molecat, "that that wos my opinion. Parsons are werry troublesome to get rid 'uv, and ven you make vay with 'em, ten to vun they don't bother you artervard."

"Vell, vot's he doing here?" interrupted Dick. "Vot's ther tother fellow doing here, too? Vy, ther Nest hasn't been wexed vith so many visitations for years and years. It looks werry bad." Mr Hatton thereupon shook his head gloomily, and lit a fresh cigar.

The night was now gradually wearing on, and the burglars, under the somnific influence of tobacco and whisky, were already giving signs of drowsiness.

Mr. Snag had long since dropped asleep, having, with characteristic regard for his own comfort, selected the warmest side of the hearth. Mr. Molecat shortly followed his example, and lay snoring under the table with his cigar in his mouth. The rest, after some very weak attempts to listen to Mr. Dick Hatton, dropped off, leaving that individual in the midst of a long dissertation on the degeneracy of the Tomtit.

"Snooze away, lazy bones," muttered he, surveying them with a scornful glance; his ugly countenance looked even demoniacal, peering out from the cloud of smoke that hung around the room. There stood the table, as it stood at the commencement of the evening, with the eatables, bottles and glasses scattered about. The candles had one by one burnt away, and left a long trail of grease, which dripped even on the upturned faces of the sleepers. Throwing another log on the fire, Dick seated himself in a more comfortable position, and gave way to deep and earnest contemplation. Next to himself Dick loved money, and when a probability was presented of obtaining it, he seldom stopped to consider the risk incurred, or the policy of the undertaking. The plot he had hatched occupied his mind, and banished all thoughts of sleep. As he sat, gazing on the flickering embers, a new idea gradually unfolded in his brain; it expanded, and grew more definite, till his ugly features lit up with a grin of triumph. He turned round, and looked at his companions. Some still moved, and he continued quietly to puff at his cigar till a half-hour had elapsed, and he felt sure that all were sound asleep. Then slowly rising, he glided softly out of the room; he paused cautiously in the passage and listened—nothing could be heard but the ticking of the clock, and his own half-suppressed breathing.

At the further end of the entry was a small closet; he groped his way easily there, and after a short search succeeded in finding a dark lantern. This was lit, the slide carefully closed, and the burglar, with stealthy, cat like pace, proceeded in the direction of the Detective's room.

Not many months before, he had accidentally discovered the existence of a secret entrance to his apartment, which he believed was unknown to the Tomtit and his confederates. The matter had been carefully kept to himself, and now it would prove of use to him.

By the aid of his lantern the burglar soon found and touched a spring. The panel flew open, revealing an opening large enough to admit a man in a stooping posture. Beyond that was another. Carefully closing the first, he crept on—one moment more, and he would be in the Detective's room. The panel was noiselessly drawn aside, when the burglar suddenly shrank back in mute surprise, and stood trembling at the entrance with silent horror.

There stood the Tomtit, with his back turned, almost close to the startled burglar. In one hand he held a lantern, in the other a picture which he was earnestly gazing upon. If the subordinate could have looked on the face of the chief at that moment, he would have been still more surprised; the fierce, dark countenance, furrowed by numberless marks and scars, seemed transformed; the eyes no longer gleamed with ferocity, but were softened in a look of tenderness that illuminated every feature with an expression half remorseful, and singularly feminine.

The picture was the miniature of a female face eminently beautiful; the light brown hair, blue eyes and innocent, expressive features must have delineated a girl that had barely seen sixteen Summers; a smile lingered on their ivory prototype, as though caught involuntarily by the artist; a smile so full of life, buoyancy, hope and joy, as might have inspired the beholder with sympathetic feeling.

The burglar chief, with the lantern still raised, contemplated the face a few moments, then slowly advanced towards the bench where the detective lay buried in profound slumber; as he gazed on the form of the sleeping old man, his countenance gradually resumed its cold, hardened expression.

"If," said he, speaking unconsciously half aloud, "he had kept himself away from the Nest I might spared his life, but he has sealed his own doom; years might banish hate; love might die away, but—" he paused and looked at the miniature again, and this time with a cold, repulsive indifference; "it matters not," muttered he, returning the picture to the old man's pocket, "I shall pursue my course; even phantoms shall not frighten me from,"—he paused again, and instinctively gazed at the opposite wall—"fool!" continued the burglar chief with a malignant scowl at the sleeper; "what mad destiny directed you here? poor fly, you are already entangled in the web's meshes; have you been pursuing me for years, only to fall in my power; and now Philip Mandon"—the burglar chief, who in the earnestness of his thoughts had spoken half aloud, suddenly stopped, for his practiced ear caught the sound of Dick's frightened breathing. Afraid to retreat, afraid almost to move, that villain had remained in the same position.

In one moment Tomtit's lantern was extinguished and all was in profound darkness. The terrified wretch well knowing the character of his chieftain, and what he might expect, hastily scrambled out of the orifice, and quickly opening the secret door, with the most inconceivable speed traced his way back to the room; his comrades were still snoring in harmonious concert; he threw himself down on the floor and counterfeited sleep; scarcely had he closed his eyes when the door opened, and the Tomtit walked deliberately in. The fire yet continued to light up surrounding objects, and by its ruddy glow Tomtit examined the faces of the sleepers. Coming to Dick, who was apparently buried in deep slumber, he regarded him attentively; a peculiar expression flitted across his face as he did so—an expression that boded no good to that gentleman.

Whatever might have been his feelings or disposition at that particular moment, he proceeded no further, but left the room as quietly as he came.

Mr. Dick Hatton felt quite relieved when his leader had fairly retired, and congratulated himself on his having made a most fortunate escape; his thoughts reverted to the singular circumstances connected with it—meeting the Tomtit so unexpectedly—his wild and strange muttering to himself and the miniature—all these things seemed incomprehensible to the dull brain of Mr. Dick Hatton; to solve it was a mystery, a problem, which disturbed him not half as much as the reflection that he might be still suspected. After turning the matter in his mind over and over again, and coming to the point where he first started from, Mr. Dick Hatton wisely concluded the Tomtit must be in love, and thus thinking dropped asleep.

In the meanwhile the Tomtit had resumed his disguise, and had laid himself down for a brief repose. No one was so methodical when occupied as he; he systematized everything, and, though apparently reckless before his associates, nothing was done without the most careful and deliberate consideration.

He rested but two hours or more, then, instinctively waking up, shook himself, and looked at the clock. It was nearing four, and daylight was just dawning. He again took a careful survey of himself, made a few trifling alterations in his dress, and then proceeded to the Detective's room.

Mr. Duffy heard a soft knock.

"Who's there?" he asked, with his customary caution.

"Your servant," returned Tomtit, in a tone of humility that would have deceived his own followers.

The door was immediately unbolted.

"Good morning." quoth the Detective, rubbing his eyes; "I have slept well, and hope that you have been equally fortunate."

"I slept well also," replied the counterfeit, "without any unpleasant apprehensions; though your remarks, I must confess, did disturb me."

"I was wrong, after all," rejoined Duffy, striking a light; "it seemed to me that I had seen one of the men before; there was something familiar about his face—but more about that presently;" he went to his carpet-bag and took out a small package; "this," said he, "is our breakfast. By the by, we have no time to lose; at least, I have not."

"Is your business, then, so very urgent?"

"Very much so," answered the Detective, with a hasty glance at his watch and then at the clock. "It is high time the innkeeper was up; he was to harness my horse at five."

"As I was coming down I met him," returned Tomtit; "I guess your vehicle will be ready soon."

In a short time the truth of the observation was confirmed by the appearance of Mr. Beg, who looked very sleepy, very stupid, and uncommonly cross.

"All right," announced that worthy, with a frightful yawn; "the team's harnessed."

Mr. Beg glanced meaningly at the Tomtit, who returned the sign significantly.

The Detective, little dreaming of the true character of his companions, followed them into the open air. The morning was coming in damp and cool, and the slight fog obscured the gloomy expanse of forest.

"The air is chilly; wrap yourself well up," said Mr. Duffy, as he arranged the harness; "these Pennsylvania fogs are favorable to disease. Come, now."

They got into the vehicle and rode slowly down the hill; it was a steep, craggy descent, with sharp, jutting rocks scattered round on its uneven surface; few wheels had ever defiled along that narrow road.

"You have visited these parts before," remarked the counterfeit, with a cunning glance at his companion.

"Yes," returned the other, thoughtfully, "I have often been this way, but never knew before of the existence of that tavern. It is strange that a public house should be kept in so wild and unfrequented a portion of the country; travelers seldom pass by—it's a mystery."

"A mystery!" repeated Tomtit.

"Yes, a mystery. I have been thinking there is something about it that has an ugly, suspicious look."

"So you said last evening," rejoined the Tomtit.

"Since then my suspicions have been confirmed. Years ago," continued the Detective, "I heard of the existence of a place similar, as I should judge, to this, the rendezvous of an extensive association of burglars. For a long period Philadelphia has been the theatre of a series of daring, bold exploits by these fellows, who, so far, have succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the police, and, indeed, of the State Government. Their leader is a man who unites the most consummate villany with a reckless, intrepid spirit, having great talent for personation and acting, he has contrived to accomplish the most unheard-of exploits."

The Tomtit affected great interest.

"He must be a wonderful fellow, surely."

"He is a wonderful villain," replied Duffy, clenching his teeth, and at the same time giving the reins a violent jerk.

"Do you ever see him?" inquired the Tomtit, noticing, and even exulting in his companion's agitation.

"See him," repeated the other, "see him;" he paused, and then, in a calmer tone, continued, "I have seen him; yes, many times." His lip quivered slightly. "I *have* seen him—he is a wretch, a scoundrel, a villain of the deepest dye, a ——"

"Hush!" said the dissembler, softly. "These are harsh words to use, even of those who may deserve them; oft do we condemn without reflection, our prejudices leading us to violent extremes; but could we listen to the voice of reason and truth, how often would we repent of hasty judgment—how often would we recall these hasty views of character."

"But if we know them to be true," suggested the Detective.

"If we know them to be so," rejoined the counterfeit, "that is different, though charity would make us more lenient. This man, you say, is truly bad?"

"I do; his infamous character is widely known."

"Oh," exclaimed he, with sudden energy, "would that I had him here; I'd tear him limb from limb."

"*Philip Mandon*," hissed a low voice by his side, "you have him here!—he is sitting by your side!" and the Tomtit's knife pointed straight to the detective's heart.

The above is all of this story that will be published in our columns. The continuation of it from where it leaves off here can be found only in the New-York Ledger, the great family paper, which is for sale at all the stores throughout the City and country, where papers are sold. Remember and ask for the New-York Ledger, which will be ready on Monday, and in it you will find the continuation of the story from where it leaves off here.

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